The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students'Daily

Second class mail registration pending

Vol. 71, No. 16 | Wednesday, September 30, 1981 | Montreal

Engineers downgraded

by Cathleen Farrell

The value of an education in engineering at McGill may be down graded if technologists succeed in their attempt to be admitted to the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ).

A decree published by the provincial government in September of this year gives the right of admission into the OIQ to graduates of the Ecole de Technologie Supérieure (ETS).

Even though the ETS has been accredited by the Ministry of Education, it does not meet the education standards of the OIQ.

According to Dean Gerald Farnell of Engineering, although there is a great need for technologists they cannot replace engineers.

"One of Canada's lacks is in the area of skilled technicians and highly trained technologists. However, the training of technologists is not as broad as the education of engineers. We don't feel we are training engineers; we believe, we hope, we are educating engineers," said Farnell.

"The education of an engineer is broader, longer and has more depth. It is much more adapted to their being able to take on a wider range of responsibility in industry."

"Engineers are problem solvers and as such are willing to come up with prgamatic solutions to problems posed to them. Technologists, I believe, are solving today's problems in a narrow context," he said.

According to Farnell the admission of technologists to the OIQ would lower the standard of the provincial order and inhibit the national mobility of its members.

"This is not a vendetta against ETS, but if they want their graduates admitted to the order, they have to change their standards, i.e. curriculum, staff, and ETS does not meet these standards," said Farnell.

In July, during the postal strike, the OIQ published a notice in all the provincial dailies informing its members of th decree and urged them to send telegrams to their MNAs.

On Monday, September 21, the Order held a rally of 2,500 members and students at the Université de Montréal. The Order's position was explained and altered; it now calls for repeal of the decree.

According to the OIQ's information officer, Catherine Chase, 30 applications have been made by technologists; five dossiers have been reviewed and rejected.

Continued to page 12



I just gave blood, and I'm okay!

Enrollment here rises

by Kelly Rendek

Despite predictions of decreasing enrollment McGill's student population continues to increase, mystifying University officials.

In December 1979, Senate approved a report by the Planning Commission entitled "Planning for a Smaller University." This report predicted decreasing enrollment in all Canadian universities, to the point universities would compete for students.

A decrease fromm 17,000 to 14,000 full-time students at McGill was predicted for 1986. The Planning Commission advised that reducing budgets and redistribution of resources internally were necessary to combat the decrease in enrollment.

McGill's student population, however, has either remained constant or increased over the past four years. This year is no exception.

Enrollment figures released by the University administration show that enrollment has increased in most undergraduate faculties. (Statistics from Graduate Studies are not yet available.)

Jean-Paul Schuller, McGill's Registrar, said that in the faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, and Management, there has been a significant increase in Canadian students from outside Quebec — 11.8 per cent as compared to 10 per cent last year.

The number of American students enrolled has remained constant (7.4 per cent), while Schuller estimated that about 100 fewer overseas students were enrolled this year. He attributed this drop to the 42-day-long postal strike, tuition increases, and worldwide economic conditions resulting in fewer foreign governments offering their students scholarships.

Schuller said that in spite of financial difficulties at McGill, it is "better to have mmore students than less" and that there will be no attempts to limit enrollment unless certain faculties become severely overtaxed. He considered the relationship between the Planning Commission's report and enrollment statistics as "tenuous at best," since it was a long-term plan and results were not to be expected immediately.

Vice-Principal (Planning and Student Affairs), Dr. E.J. Stansbury, said "this year's increase is really surprising" and could not account for the fluctuation. However, he added that sooner or later "a decrease is automatically going to happen, and we will continue to predict decreases in enrollment."

Stansbury also said the introduction of Bill 101 at the time of the report affected their predictions: for example, fewer Quebec students would be going through the English school system, and McGill, as an English-speaking university, would suffer. The number of French-speaking students at McGill was expected to increase, and this so far has not been realized.

With regard to proposed government cutbacks, Stansbury does not see this as having any major impact on the University. Although plans have not been completely worked out, the University is not intending to cut back on areas with large numbers of students.

McGill faces "economic crisis"

by Wendy Jones

"An economic crisis," is how one student described the current education cutbacks at a meeting held Monday evening to organize a "Stop the Cuts" campaign.

"The cuts are here on both the federal and provincial levels," according to Students' Society VP External and campaign organizer Paul Smith.

Smith pointed out that cutbacks are already evident at McGill in the form of shorter library hours, and larger student-to-professor ratios. The libraries are closing one hour earlier this year and according to Smith, will also be reducing their periodicals as the subscriptions run out.

Fifteen professors and twenty-seven assistant professors have already been lost in the normal process of attrition, but, because of the tightened budgets those positions have not been filled.

"The most painful effect of the cuts will be the tuition increases," said Smith.

Smith is convinced that tuition hikes are coming in the very near future, perhaps as soon as next May, when the federal Established Program Funding group announces their proposed $1.5 billion cut in education funding.

Smith admits that McGill was not as badly hit as Concordia by the cutbacks.

According to VP University Affairs Richard Flint, also present at the meeting on Monday, Concordia does not have the level of private funding that McGill has. He also pointed out that McGill has a larger infrastructure in which to absorb the cuts.

Smith said that the "Cut the Fat" campaign sponsored by the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) has been successful in mobilizing students to protest education cuts.

Concordia has also been distributing yellow cutback buttons portraying a crucified student to demonstrate how students are being affected by reduced government funding.

Smith hopes to obtain financial and moral support from McGill's Students' Council for the same type of activity. He is planning to ask for that support at tonight's Council meeting..Other students at the meeting agreed with the proposal.

"It's time for Council to go forward and do something," said one. Other students mentioned last year's maintenance workers strike, during which the Students' Council refused to take a stand.

Providing Council will allocate a provisional budget for the "Stop the Cuts" campaign, Smith hopes to call an open meeting next week to draw in students.

"We have to make students aware of what's happening," he said. "We have to tell them where the cuts are coming."

Students "freeze asses" in residence

by Peter Morgan

In spite of record low overnight temperature, there is no heat in Residence.

"Doesn't anyone care that we're freezing our asses off?" said Trish Bellac a resident of Douglas Hall. "It's cold at night, thats for sure," said Tom Diavco President of Molson Hall.

"I believe the arrangement in the lease is that we have to start supplying heat on October 1st," said Mr. Elliot, Director of Physical Plant.

"I'm telling you what I was told, the designated date is October 1st, if there was a heat wave you'd want the heat off," said Gerry McBride, Housekeeping Supervisor.

The temperatures over the last two weeks have been unusually low. Last night was typical with a low of 6°C.

"No one has contacted us; we haven't had any complaints," said Mrs. Tracy, Director of Residences.

When asked about the recent cold weather and what she would do if she received any complaints she left the phone. When she returned she said her "office had recieved 3 or 4 complaints and we're in touch with the physical plant".

The secretary of the Dean of Students said it was "policy." The Dean of Students is away until Thursday and the Associate Dean isn't available until tomorrow, according to the secretary.

"The University supplies us with one blanket, students who didn't bring a blanket have to buy one, and those who can't afford one are going to freeze," said Abraham Glass, Inter-Residence Council President.

Blood drive

The blood drivers have a hungry look about them, because they're not getting enough....

Give!

Downtown Records

Specializing in Imported Records

JAPANESE JAZZ IMPORTS

PUNK•FUNK•DISCO•NEW WAVE•ROCK

1435 STANLEY 842-0406

The McGill Conservatory of Music

The McGill Conservatory of Music **is offering a beginner's course in *JAZZ IMPROVISATION*, starting the week of October 5th.**

Instruction includes 2 hours a week of *ENSEMBLE*, plus one hour a week of *JAZZ THEORY*. Auditions will take place on *MONDAY, OCTOBER 5th*, at 555 Sherbrooke St. West, Rm. C302, at 6:00 p.m.

LA TAQUERIA
LA TAQUERIA
LA TAQUERIA

RESTAURANT & BAR mexican

Montreal's Unique Taste Experience

Try Our New Weekday Special

Complete Meal at $4.50

12 - 3 p.m.

1429 Crescent St.
843-6336

Look for our snacks from $2.50

CONTRACT COPIES

- 3-Hole Punch
- Folding
- Binding
- Padding

PHOTOCOPIES
PHOTOCOPIES
PHOTOCOPIES
PHOTOCOPIES
PHOTOCOPIES
PHOTOCOPIES
PHOTOCOPIES
PHOTOCOPIES
PHOTOCOPIES
PHOTOCOPIES

- Flyers
- Colour Paper
- Forms
- Printing

Student Rates

8¢ OR LESS PHOTOCOPIES

5¢ PRINTING

LA CITÉ **300 Leo Pariseau**

Between the Brasserie and Sherman's Music Centre

843-8686



SALES — SERVICE

Luggage, Briefcases & Schoolbags
Wallets & Umbrellas

SPECIAL RATES FOR STUDENTS

With this ad.

Handbag Repair Co.

Tel. 842-3846

2040 RUE METCALFE ST. (pres du Metro)

Classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office, Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
McGill students: $2.00 per day. For 3 days, $1.75 per day; more than 3 days, $1.50 per day.
McGill Faculty and staff: $3.00 per day.
All others: $3.50 per day.
The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 — APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

Beautiful renovated studio apts at 4601 Park Avenue near Mount Royal. Rent $235.00 a month. Information call 288-0873

Wanted: female to share with female beautifully furnished two bedroom apartment on Westmount Park. Tennis courts, pool, library near by. $200 with utilities included. Call (day) 849-1321; (evenings) 932-5758, 935-8098.

2 roommates looking for a third. October 1st $140/month each includes heat and water tax, 5 1/2 rooms. Completely furnished. 5 min. from campus on Durocher. Call 843-6214.

350 — JOBS

Make money part time, working your own schedule, and learn about cosmetics. For more information call 637-6522

354 — TYPING SERVICES

Typing services — manuscripts, theses, speeches, etc. Commercial service — A.V. Stanley, 482-9124.

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

Full size baby carriage, excellent condition. Best offer. Call 761-7780, after 6 p.m.

Typewriters for sale: Office manuals. Smith Corona, Underwood, Facit. $30-130. Tel: 481-3976.

Bonnes Nouvelles: Maintenant ouvert! Le plus récent magasin de fourrure à Montréal: Manteaux de fourrure neufs et usagés à partir de $99. Fourrures Magder Inc. 3575 Ave. Du Parc (Promenade la Cité n° 5507, 842-5443).

Furniture: Leather sofa-couches, great condition. $85 each. End tables too. 737-7352, no calls after 10 p.m. please.

Set of winter tires for sale. Used only one season—in perfect condition. Size P195-14". Call evenings at 286-0053. Asking $100 or best offer.

365 — WANTED TO BUY

Textbook wanted — *Introduction to abnormal psychology* Prof. Pihl for 204-337 course. Call Céline 667-7349

Looking for a **Judogi,** size 4, new or used. Please call Elizabeth at 286-0644 evenings.

367 — CARS FOR SALE OR RENT

Autos available — Toronto, Western Canada, Maritimes, Florida — Montreal Driveway — 4036 St. Catherine W. (corner Atwater) 937-2816.

372 — LOST AND FOUND

Found keys at the corner of Sherbrooke and Union. Call 392-8902.

Lost your keys. Two keys in a leather, Mexico case were found after the showing of Stardust Memories Saturday night. Pick them up at the Daily Ad office Union room B17.

374 — PERSONAL

Do you need a Squash partner? I would like to learn to play. 272-3293 (call mornings).

383 — LESSONS OFFERED

German tutoring by certified teacher. Reasonable. Tel: 934-1295.

385 — NOTICES

McGill Teaching Assistants' Ass. general meeting. Time: Wednesday Sept. 30 18:00 hrs. Place: Thomson House. Come to the meeting if you didn't sign up on registration day. Social-open bar after meeting — for more info 849-6957.

Comedy Special October 1. The film *FOUL PLAY* with Goldie Hawn and Chevy Chase. Leacock 219 at 3:30 admission $1.00. Leacock 132 auditorium 8:00 $1.50.

JOHAN TYPING SERVICE

Theses, manuscripts, term papers, etc.

Downtown location — references

CALL

933-9784

between 9:00 a.m. & 8:00 p.m.

McGILL SWEATSHIRTS + JACKETS

Nylon & Leather
Custom Lettering available
at

PEEL CYCLE CENTRE

1832 Ste-Catherine West
937-2896 (Metro Guy)

COUNSELLING

Do you need someone to talk to about personal, educational, or vocational problems? If so, call and make an appointment at **392-8889.**

COUNSELLING CENTRE
DEPT. ED. PSYCH. & COUNSELLING
3700 McTavish
Dr. G. Torbit, Director

HARVARD

Kennedy School of Government

is looking for future Leaders in Public Affairs

Learn about Harvard's Masters programs in

Public Policy
Public Administration
City & Regional Planning

MEET: Norman Smith, Assistant Dean
student and career services
Harvard University

DATE: Thursday, October 1
1PM - 4PM

FOR: Career seminar on Graduate Management Training for Public Sector careers

CONTACT: Rieteke Van Erum
Counselling Service
McGill University
3637 Peel Street/Room 301
Phone: 392-5111

All Students, all Majors, all Years invited

Help fight apartheid in South Africa

Join South Africa Committee

sounds super

RECORDS: 1/16¢ EACH

This is the cost of a year's membership in our lending library of music.

20,000 records at $12.00 a year **(students $10.00).**

70¢ - 80¢ to $1.20 stereo.*

*Some more

Pop, Folk, Opera, Jazz, Classical, Spoken

20,000 records to choose from.

Drop in anytime from 10:00-6:00.
Thursdays and Fridays till 9:00.

We rent tapes too!

Over 40,000 memberships issued — now in our 22nd year.

THE RECORD CENTRE INC.
1414 Crescent Street (Bank Chambers)
Tel.: 845-3541

New director for McGiill Int'l

by Peter Morgan

Dr. Walter Hitschfeld has been appointed to head the University's controversial academic exchange organization, McGill International.

Hitschfeld, a professor of meterology and physics and former Dean of Graduate Studies and Vice-principal (Research) replaces the previous director, Dr. Croll. Croll passed away this summer.

As V.P. research Hitschfeld was involved with the formation of McGill International 3 years ago.

"McGill International shot up to a high level under Dr. Croll", but not so big a change is expected this year, last year we went from 0 to 90, now we're trying to go from 90 to 100", said Hitschfeld

McGill International serves to coordinate the academic efforts of professors within the university and of the university in other countries.

"McGill International tells one half of the University what the other half is doing," said Hitschfeld.

Hitschfeld pointed out the difficulties of international ventures.

"In an exchange between Western and 3rd world countries you have two cultural extremes talking to each other," he said.

"McGill International tried to be of help in the organization of universities in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East," but don't tell anyone how to do it. We show people how we solve problems, and this spurs their own discussion," said Hitschfeld.

Over recent projects include the Kenyan student exchange, cooperating with other universities in a fact-finding mission on Arabian universities, and the sending of a person to China to help organize their library holdings.

Technical and scientific projects are planned for the Carribean.

McGill International is supported by private funding.

Rugby racism rejected

TORNTO (CUP) — A small group of demonstrators gathered outside the U.S. Consulate late Friday afternoon to protest a South African rugby tour in the U.S.

Carrying signs that said "no rugby with racists" and chanting slogans like "Namibia, Angola, drive South Africa out", the group of approximately 35 people indicated their displeasure with the recent American tour of Springbok, a South African rugby team.

A handout circulated by the sponsors of the demonstration, the African and Caribbean Students Association (ACSA) and the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa (TCLSAC) said "Today's protest is aimed not only at the absence or real racial equality in South African sport, and at the U.S. government's protesting the Reagan administration's blatant support for the white minority South African regime in the military, economic and domestic spheres."

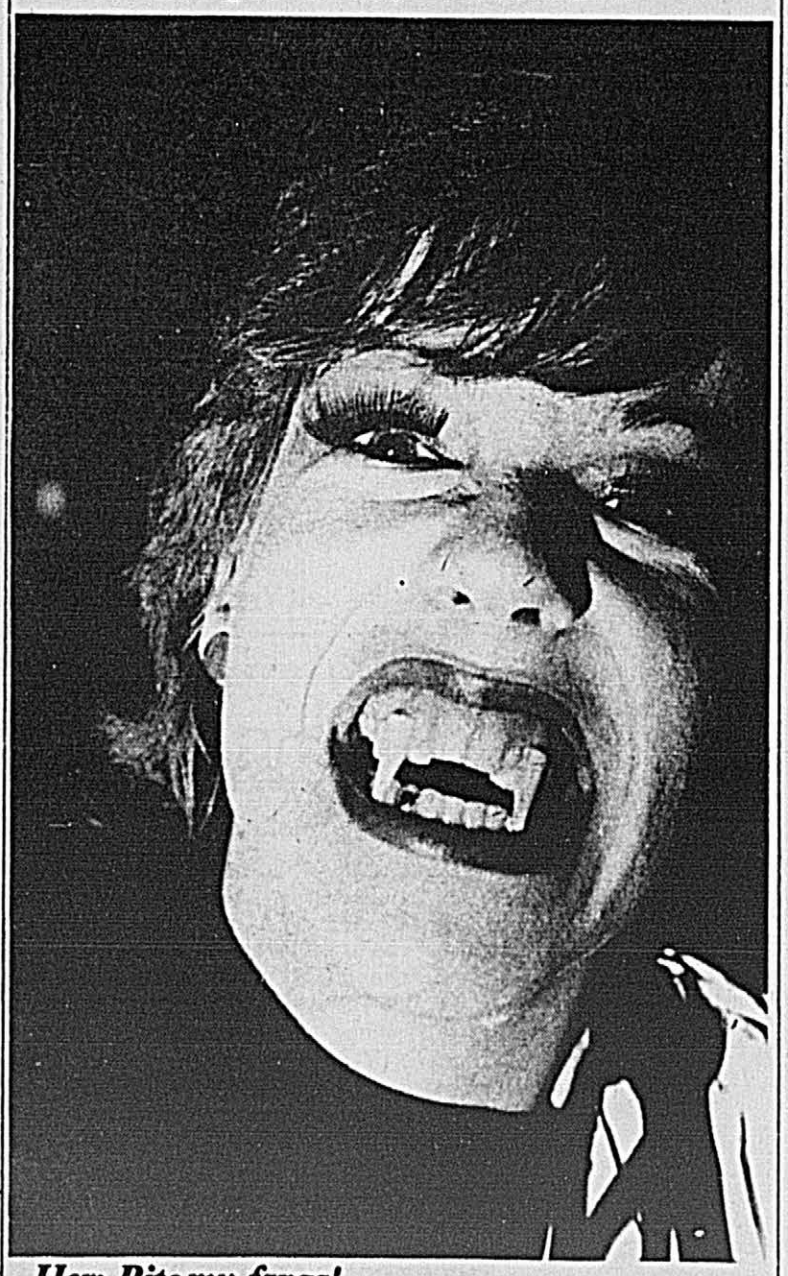
The demontrators, most of whom had heard about the protest by word of mouth, represented a variety of organizations. Of the participants interviewed, only a few were specifically concerned with the tour of the Springbok rugby team.

"The acceptance of the players in the U.S. is a clear illustration of a policy which recognizes racism," commented one student, "and the U.S. should not be recognizing South Africa anyway."

There was little reaction from consulate officials. A few passersby stopped and participated briefly in the demonstration.

Towards the end of the protest two uniformed policement came to observe the demonstrators.

The protest was relatively brief, lasting a little over an hour. Participants made no speeches, conveying their message by signs, chants, and handouts.



Her: Bite my fangs!
Teeth: Eeech...

Women against rape

by Deepti Gupta

"Rape is a crime of aggression against women, motivated by the need to abuse, humiliate, and degrade them. Rape is a crime of violence," according to a pamphlet entitled *Men Against Rape.*

The main message of the booklet is that rape cannot be obliterated by laws but only by a change of attitudes. Julie Zando, president of McGill's Women's Union agrees.

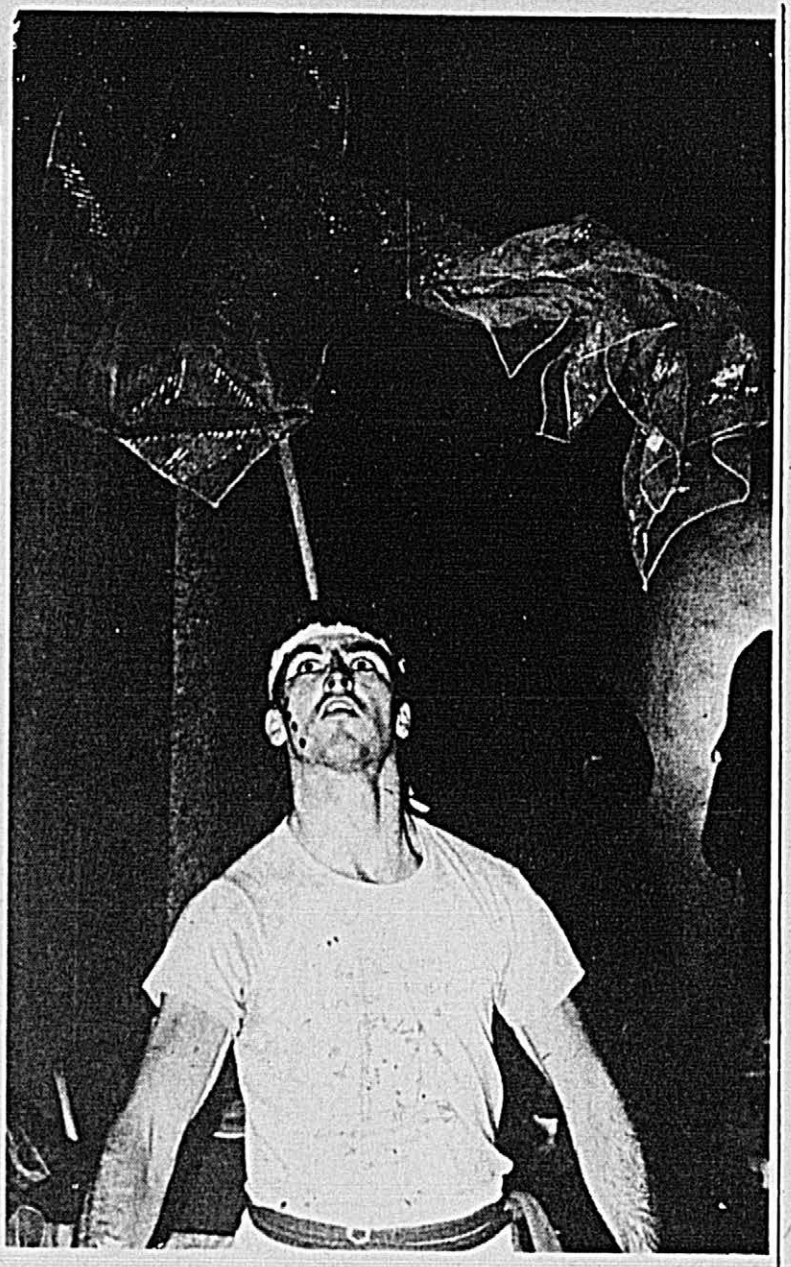
In past years the Women's Union has tried to organize rape education programs as a preventative measure against this most misunderstood of all crimes.

But, "we found that we've been unsuccessful in our education programs" says Zando, "so this year we're trying new directions."

This past summer members of the Women's Union began work on a campaign involving the made up by the Union. The cards, which are in both official languages, carry several emergency telephone numbers on the front, including Montreal General Hospital and the Rape Crisis Centre. On the back are four steps to follow in case you are raped. These steps have been approved by women's clinics and anti-rape groups across the city. The cards have already been distributed to 6,000-8,000 women on campus and the response, according to the Union has been positive.

The psychology behind these wallet sized cards is to create awareness among women who carry them and to provide immediate comfort to victims of rape. The Woman's Union is now gearing up to distribute these cards throughout Montreal, accompanied by a massive publicity campaign.

The Women's Union will also be holding men's forums during the year, beginning next week with one on rape. The topics of these forums will varyand deal with various women's issues.



Pale Blood Drive running dry

by Moira Ambrose

"People just don't care," said Andre Buteau, co-chairperson of the McGill Blood Drive.

"They'd rather have a beer in Gertrude's than go upstairs and give twenty-five minutes to save someone's life. They don't even realize that we'll give them a free beer at Gertrude's if they do donate," he said.

This year's goal for the drive is 550 units per day and 3,000 units for the week. The drive is going on in the Union Building everyday this week from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

"We hope to get a lot more donors than the 2036 we got last year," said Buteau.

"The volunteers are excellent this year and they all showed up on time and are willing to work hard, but we just don't have enough student donors," he said.

The Blood Drive has doubled its publicity this year and is giving prizes and providing entertainments to encourage donors. Labatt has agreed to spend $7,000 to sponsor the drive including paying for the band at the dance and free beer that every donor gets at Gertrude's.

"According to co-chairperson Sandra Rock," everyone procrastinates until Friday and then complains about the lines."

"This year we've got a minimum of fifteen beds open all the time. The nurses came up with everything we asked for this year, but the students just aren't turning out," said Buteau.

Hospitals across western Quebec are expecting blood from McGill donors, according to Buteau.

"If we don't come up with enough units of blood, some people are not going to have the blood they need for surgery and the hospital supplies will be very low," he said.

According to a Red Cross report, only five per cent of all the people in Quebec who can give blood, actually donate. If one fourth of all those eligible to donate donated annually they could supply enough blood to all the Hospitals in Quebec for a year.

The report also noted that the liquid part of the blood that is lost in donating, replaces itself in 24 hours. The lost blood cells are replaced in three or four weeks.

"It's the fear of taking out your blood that really scares everyone, but it's not that bad. People only faint because they think they're going to faint."

Due to technical difficulties , the DAILY was unable to print in its regular typeface.

We regret the error.

Canadian foreign aid supporting dictatorship

by John Lambert

Canadian foreign aid serves to strip Guyana of its natural resources, and to prop up the dictatorship of Forbes Burnham, rather than to benefit her people, according to Malcolm Rodrigues, Guyanese spokesman for human rights.

Speaking to a crowd of 100 last Wednesday, Rodrigues said that aid projects add to the deterioration and corruption within the ranks of Burnham's party, the People's National Congress (PNC).

"We have reasons to show that many of the CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) projects were used by the government for the political patronage of sycophants, which led to mismanagement and to a high degree of corruption."

In addition to financial aid, the Canadian government is also involved in military and police training in the Guyanese capital of Georgetown, as well as the training of pilots and the para-military, Rodrigues said.



Scotland does not oppress 3rd world

Rodrigues, a Guyanese Jesuit and executive member of the Working People's Alliance (WPA), one of the main opposition parties in Guyana, urged the crowd to demand a change in Canadian policy towards Guyana.

"All the military aid, even the training of policemen, must be stopped, because those elements are used by the Burnham regime to repress the Guyanese people."

The bulk of his speech, entitled "Political Repression in Guyana," focused on the corruption of the present regime, which co-speaker Charno Burum described as "one of the most racist regimes in the Third World today."

Guyana is beset with intense poverty, Rodrigues said. In 1980, exports were only one fifth of the targeted goal. As a result, electrical, sewage, water and transportation systems are entirely unsatisfactory, while construction in Georgetown and elsewhere in Guyana is at a standstill.

Rodrigues holds the existing government responsible for this poverty. Government measures, he said, "only aggravate hardships with which working people are confronted."

Government measures include removal of subsidies on essential foods, heavy direct taxes on lower classes, an over-all wage freeze, and severe cutbacks in social spending.

"So while at the same time removing subsidies from essential items, the wages given to lower brackets were totally frozen," he said.

The government has almost total control over trade union activities, through unfair election procedures.

Any attempt by the four remaining autonomous unions to stage a strike has been met with severe repression by the state.

"All strikes have been deemed political and subversive by the regime, and hence been ruthlessly attacked," he said.

Repression is done increasingly with the aid of various paramilitary organizations, according to Rodrigues.

"In Guyana on in every thirty-five adults belongs to one of these organizations," he said.

These groups are used to break strikes and commit right-wing terrorism, forming "the arms and the armed forces that Mr. Burnham could use to defend his interest as the working people move to organize," he said.

Rodrigues, himself having been arrested and subject to torture under the PNC, reviewed the origins of his party.

"Because of their their militancy, this young party has been themain target of the state," he said.

On reason for this repression is that the WPA has managed to amass a broad appeal among both African and Indian Guyanese.

"The Working People's Alliance has been able to cross a very important barrier, and confront the racist issues in the community," he said.

Rodrigues concluded that the various countries who continue to give support to the PNC are to be held culpable for the violence and repression present in Guyana.

"Mr. Burnham and the present government have lost, if they ever had it, the moral authority to govern the Guyanese people," he said.

"Thus we hold all the people in the world who help to keep that regime in power responsible for the blood that will flow in the streets in the long run."

Charno Buru, representative of the Guyana Research and Representation services, spoke after Rodrigues, describing the PNC's need for external aid.

"Without support from the international community, the PNC would fall, because it could no longer stand up to the constant militant mobilization of the Guyanese workers and farmers," she said.

Restaurant
McGILL
Pizza
6:30 am - 2:00 am
6:30 am - 3:00 am FRI & SAT
BREAKFAST SPECIALS 6:30 - 11:00 am
545 MILTON
845-8011 ★ 845-8382
FREE DELIVERY

le sweatshoppe
QUALITY AND STYLES IN:
• Sweatshirts
• Jogging Pants
• T-Shirts
• Custom screen printing for clubs etc.
Upstairs at 5185 Decarie
Suite 5 489-5378
Reg. Bus. Hours
Sat. 10:00 - 4:00

SPECIAL FOR STUDENTS
EYE EXAMINATION ON APPOINTMENT
SPECIAL PRICE ON:
• Regular Eyeglasses
• Sport safe-t-eyeguards
• Sunglasses
SOFT CONTACT LENSES ULTRA-THIN
$189.00
reg.: $250.00
Laurentian Optical
625 Président Kennedy corner of Union
Tel.: 844-8104
BRANCHES:
St-Jérôme Sherbrooke
Rosemère Gatineau
Ville St-Laurent Dorval
St-Hyacinthe St-Bruno
St-Jean-sur-Richelieu
CA SE VOIT
VISA MasterCard

la garde robe.
(for the feminine touch)
Ready to Wear
accessories & trifles
1500 Stanley St.
corner Maisonneuve
Suite 220
Opening Sale Bring this ad
A SURPRISE AWAITS YOU!
Regular business hours
Wednesday 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Thursday 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Friday 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
la garde robe. Drummond Office Tower, 1500 Stanley, 2nd. floor

The Science Edition

Inside:

Page 6 Extraterrestrial life

Page 7 Canadians in space ?

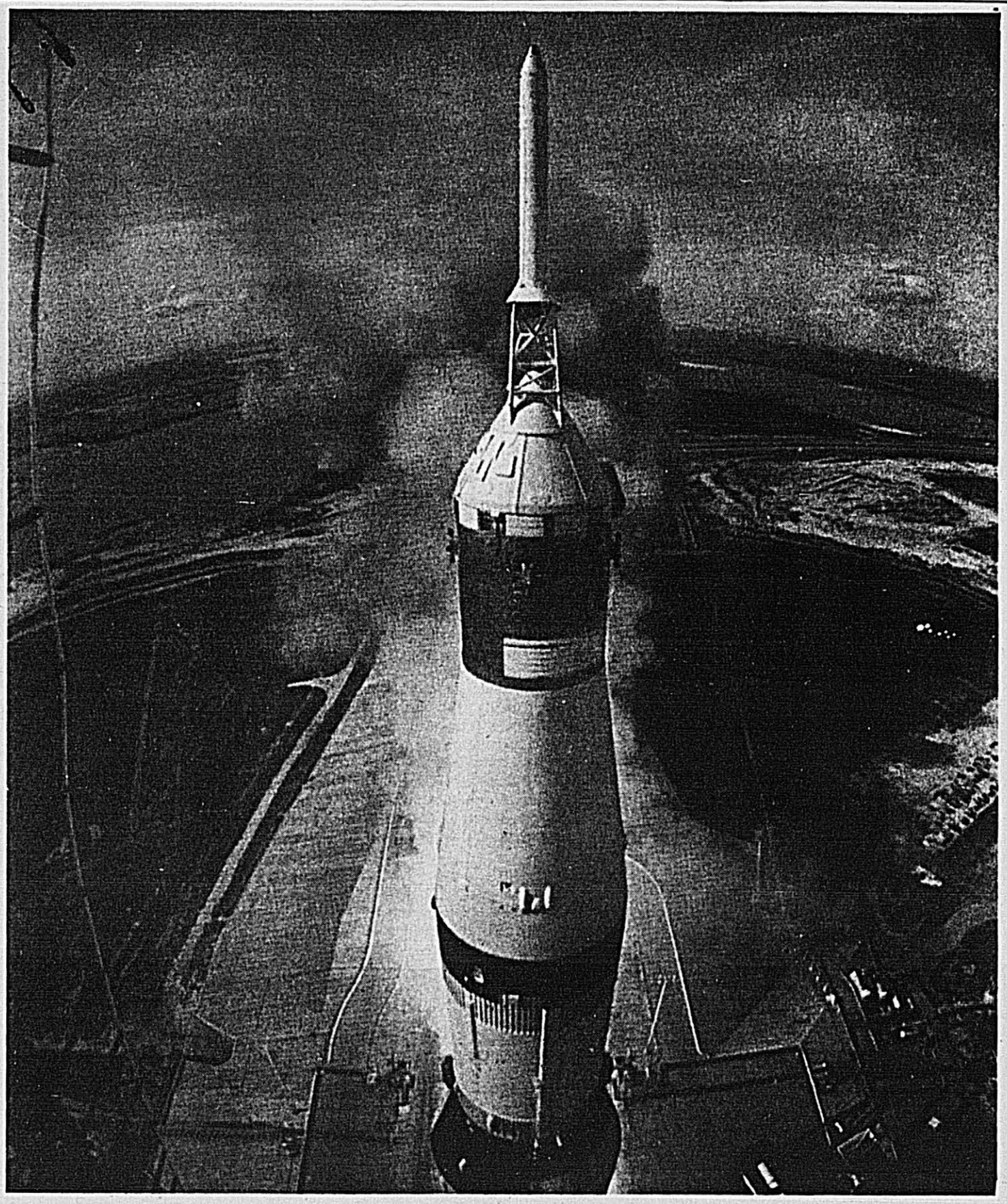
Page 8 Comment

Phsychology and UFO's

McGill's observatory

Page 9 Yuri Gagarin

Page 10 NASA cutbacks



Montreal sitting target for the right meteorite

by Bill Sheffield

In a fight with a meteorite, Montreal would not stand a chance.

"A meteorite big enough to annihilate Montreal would not be seen until it was too late," said Dr. Donald Kingsbury, of McGill University's Department of Mathematics.

Dr. Kingsbury is a writer of scientifically accurate science fiction. His works include "To Bring-In The Steel," a novella about the bringing back to Earth of a mineral-rich asteroid.

Most "meteoric bodies" are small lumps of rock that the Earth encounters in its orbit around the Sun. They enter the atmosphere, and burn up as "meteors," or "shooting stars." Sizeable "meteorites" (meteoric bodies that actually hit the ground) hurtle through the atmosphere at cosmic speeds. Because of the frictional heat they build up in the air, they can explode at or near ground level, releasing huge amounts of energy.

The Chubb Meteorite Crater in Northern Quebec is the result of such an explosion. The largest crater of its kind in the world, the circular crater now holds a lake three and a half kilometres wide and a third of a kilometre deep.

Dr. Kingsbury stated that an iron meteorite the size of a house would pack a punch equivalent to "a thousand plane B-17 bombing raid" if it hit the Earth. He added that his hypothetical meteorite isn't very big, as asteroids or meteorites go."

While some meteorites may start out as cosmic debris from burned-out comets, most originate in the Asteroid Belt. The Belt is a region between Mars and Jupiter crowded with hundreds of thousands of small planets that range in diameter from 800 kilometres to less than a metre.

The bulk of the asteroids remain between Mars and Jupiter as they orbit the sun. Some, however, range out as far as Saturn. Others head in towards Earth.

On August 10, 1972, a small asteroid passed through the upper atmosphere of the Earth. The fourteen metre long planetoid passed ninety kilometres above Montana at its closest appraoch. Its particular angle of approach did not cause it to plunge to Earth.

The only reason that the "Earth-grazer" that passed over Montana was visible was that it developed a slight glow from friction with the very small amount of air at its altitude. Usually, an incoming meteorite of such size would not be visible until well on the way to its "target." There would be no time to think about destroying the meteorite before it destroyed, say, a city. The astronomer Dr. Fred Hubble thinks that there are up to a thousand of these small "Earth-grazers" that remain undetectable until they rocket to Earth.

There are about a dozen "Earth-grazing" asteroids that are big enough to be observed. These minor planets pass to within a half million kilometres of Earth, and range in diameter from one to twenty-five kilometres. In 1937 the asteroid Hermes streaked by Earth just outside the orbit of the Moon.

While half a mllion kilometres is not exactly a near miss, in astronom ical terms it comes close. Dr. Kingsbury emphasized that the whole solar system is "a many body problem" in which small bodies like the asteroids are constantly subjected to forces that deflect them from regular orbits.

Even more fickle are the comets. These "dirty snowballs" are only a few kilometers across, yet their tails of particles strung out by the solar wind stretch millions of kilometres. Comets have long, eccentric orbits and are easily disturbed, since they lose material on each journey round the sun.

A small comet may have collided with the Earth to produce the Great Siberian Explosion of 1908. The miles of levelled forest, the earth tremors, and the atmospheric disturbances felt around the world lead experts to conclude that the "comet" caused a thirty megaton explosion. The bomb dropped on Hiroshima was a thousand times weaker.

The "thing" that slammed into Siberia in 1908 may also have been a piece of anti-matter, a miniature black hole, or a nuclear-powered extraterrestrial spacecraft. We can be certain, however, that it came from outer space and caused great destruction to an isolated area of our planet.

Since 1900, there has been an average of six meteorite falls per year. Most were not serious, although the Sikhote-Alin meteorite of 1947 left thirty craters up to 100 metres in diameter when it broke up over Eastern Siberia.

While it's not yet time to rush out and buy meteorite insurance, a meteorite could conceivably destroy a city. A meteorite that fell into the oceans could create collossal tidal waves that would ravage coastal areas. Finally, for those who really like to worry, Hailey's Comet should show up somewhere in the neighbourhood of Earth in about five years...

The search for extraterrestrial life

by Julian Betts

They may not be little, and they may not be green, but somewhere in outer space intelligent alien beings exist. So think a large number of astronomers, biologists and other scientists. To test their beliefs, they have now begun tackling the problem of extraterrestrial intelligence in a scientific manner.

Since 1960, radio astronomers have searched the skies several times for radio signals from an extraterrestrial civilization. Excitement surged through the astronomical community in 1967 when astronomers detected regular microwave pulses, emanating from regions which had in the past experienced supernova explosions. At first it was thought that these signals — known as LGM ("little green men") phenomenon — were messages sent by some distant civilization. In the end scientists ascribed the signals to pulsars — dense, quickly spinning stars produced in the wake of the supernova.

Apart from this short flurry of excitement, astronomers have yet to find a hint of extraterrestrial civilization. Of course, we may be missing messages from outer space because they are too weak, or because for some reason we don't recognize them as messages. There remains a vast number of frequencies to be searched.

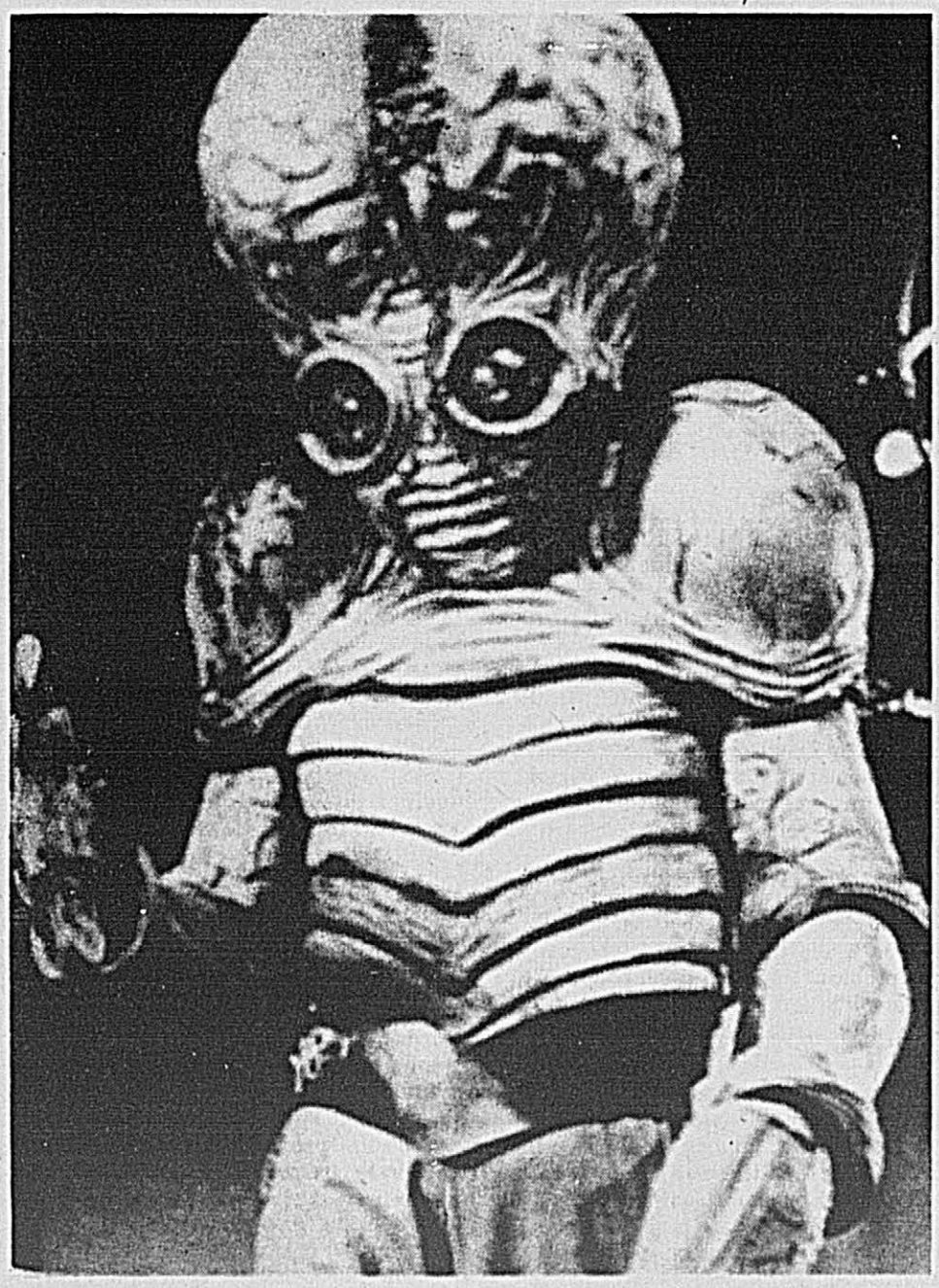
To overcome some of these problems, a 1971 NASA report recommended the establishment of "Project Cyclops." The project involves the construction in outerspace of a huge network of 100-meter-wide radio telescopes, capable of detecting messages originating from 1,000 light years away. At an estimated cost of $100 billion spread over 20 years, it is not likely that Project Cyclops will come to fruition for years. Astronomers will have to satisfy themselves with their smaller earth-bound models, whose resolution is limited by interference from earth-bound microwave sources.

Instead of sitting back and waiting for "them" to contact "us," scientists have drawn up plans for sending our own signals into outer space. In these days of energy crises, we can hardly afford to sent concentrated radio signals. Instead, astronomers including Carl Sagan and Frank Drake have designed messages inscribed on space probes such as Pioneer 10, which passed Jupiter in April 1973 and began its long voyage through the galaxy. Its chances of being found by an extraterrestrial civilization are remote, but the effort costs nothing.

We are also inadvertently sending a stream of weak radio waves into space from our telecommunication systems. Travelling at the speed of light, the first few episodes of Sesame Street are now flashing through the solar system of Epsilon Eridani, which scientists say may be the closest star to nurture intelligent life. Imagine, Big Bird, ambassador of humankind!

As far as direct interstellar exploration is concerned, its practicality is minimal at present due to the long voyage times involved. For instance, with present chemical rocket technology, a ship would reach Epsilon Eridani, 10.8 light years away, only after 36,000 years. A nuclear-powered ship would take perhaps a thousand years. So sending radio messages is obviously more practical.

But the question arises, why bother sending messages into space if no intelligent life exists to receive them. So to learn whether extraterrestrial life can exist at all, scientists have studied the origins of life on earth, and then calculated the probability that such a process could occur elsewhere in the universe. Their answers are quite surprising.



On earth, all life is composed of proteins, made of hundreds or thousands of amino acids linked together in chains, and the nucleic acids, the even more complicated chains of molecules which contain the genetic code. Evolution has explained how complex life forms could develop out of simpler forms, but how did that original life form pop into existence in the first place?

To answer this question, scientists set out to determine the chemical nature of the earth billions of years ago, when life began. *The Origin of Life*, published in the 1920s by the Russian scientist Aleksandr Oparin, contended that the earth's original atmosphere contained large amounts of hydrogen bound to carbon, oxygen and nitrogen to form methane, water and ammonia respectively. Ultraviolet radiation from the Sun would decompose this atmosphere into nitrogen and carbon dioxide. The action of plants would then act on the carbon dioxide to release oxygen, accounting for the earth's present atmosphere. Scientists had now developed a theory about the chemical environment of the early earth, but the problem of how life emerged from this chemical soup remained unsolved.

A major breakthrough came in 1953 when Stanley Miller placed a mixture containing the components of Oparin's primordial atmosphere in a container with a source of electricity to stimulate lightning. After six days, one sixth of the original methane had been converted to other molecules. Two of these were glycine and alanine, the two most basic amino acids. Variations on this experiment in the following years demonstrated that many different components of living organisms would form under similar conditions. In other words, Miller had shown that the spontaneous formation of biomolecules from basic compounds makes chemical sense.

The only problem with this "proof" of how life began on earth is that it depands on guessing the earth's chemical conditions billions of years ago. Biomolecules would form spontaneously inthe lab. But what about in nature?

Luckly, the answer fell in scientists' laps — quite literally — in 1950 and 1969 when carbon-containing meteorites were located and analyzed. Both contained amino acids. The latter also contained fatty acids, the basic molecules which comprise fat in animals.

Amino acids come in two forms, D- and L-, which are mirror images of each other. Since a functional protein can consist of only one of these forms, a living organism will produce just one conformation — or isomer — of amino acids. But the meteorite contained about equal amounts of both the L- and D- isomers, which suggests that the amino acids formed from a non-biological process. So it seems likely that biological molecules can indeed form spontaneously from the elements found in the universe.

These biomolecules must form, then, in an amenable environment if they are to combine and "grow" into living organisms. The earth provided the ideal environment, with energy supplied by the Sun — an intermediate sized, long-lived star — no large extremes in temperature, and a large supply of the basic elements of life.

Astronomers and other scientists have begun calculating the probability that the right conditions exist in other parts of the universe as well.

A habitable planet must meet many requirements. It must revolve around a sun that is not so large that it will burn out before life has a chance to develop. (Intelligent life on earth required 4.5 to 5 billion years to evolve.) On the other hand, the star cannot be too small, or else a planet would have to orbit very closely to gather in enough energy to foster biological processes. In such cases, solar flares could burn out the planet easily. A planet must revolve on its axis at a reasonable rate, for extended periods of day and night would alternately boil and freeze the planet's surface. If the planet were too large, its gravity would attract a huge amount of gases which would block out the star's energy. On the other hand, a very small planet the size of the moon has so little gravity that it could not sustain an atmosphere: any essential water on the planet would eventually escape from the planet. A thin atmosphere would fail to block out dangerous high energy ultraviolet light. An atmosphere is also essential to provide a buffer zone in which meteors would burn up before they hit the ground.

Isaac Asimov, in his book *Extraterrestrial Civilizations*, makes a "conservative" estimate of 650,000,000 planets in our galaxy alone which meet these conditions for life. Carl Sagan, the astronomer, places the number of habitable planets closer to a billion. If the conclusions from Miller's experiments are right, life could well evolve on many of these planets from simple compounds.

According to Dr. Frank Drake of Cornell University, "the overwhelming majority" of astronomers believe that life has evolved on some of these planets.

However, a minority of scientists reject these ideas altogether. They claim that since we know so little about biology we are presumptious in assuming that life elsewhere can form as easily as on earth.

For instance, Dr. Frank Tipler, a mathematical physicist at Tulane University, in the April issue of *Physics Today*, makes his own estimate of the number of planets harbouring life in this galaxy. His calculations conveniently work out to an answer of exactly one, which means that we are alone.

Tipler supports his belief by stating that any intelligent species would attempt to communicate with intelligent beings elsewhere in the galaxy, as we have just started to do. Any such species would soon after develop an interstellar exploration program, as economically as possible. In other words, the species would send out a probe that could fuel itself using the raw materials from another solar system. These probes would be programmed to build copies of themselves so that one of them would have visited every star in the galaxy and sent a report home within 300 million years.

Tipler concludes: "if (extraterrestrial intelligent beings) did exist and possessed the technology for interstellar communication, they would also have developed interstellar travel and thus would already be present in our solar system. Since they are not here, it follows that they do not exist."

The logical errors in this argument are clear. If Dr. Tipler's estimate of the time needed to explore the galaxy was low by even one per cent, then extraterrestrial life shouldn't visit us for another 3 million years. Aliens who were at or behind our technological level would not have even started interstellar exploration yet. Dr. Tipler's assumptions that extraterrestrial life would want to or be able to explore the galaxy are also questionable.

Nevertheless, when one group of experts claims there may be half a billion extraterrestrial civilizations now in existence while others claim there are none, the only obvious conclusion is that nobody really knows. We can only wait for the day when an unequivocal sign of extraterrestrial civilizations arrives at our doorstep. In the meantime, we should keep our ears — and minds — open.

Canadian space program alive

by Adam Kahane

Although we have yet to put a Canuck on the moon, there *is* a Canadian space program.

The drama of the American and Soviet manned space flights and voyages to other planets has tended to obscure the fundamental research which is the basis for these expeditions. Canadian projects are so modest by comparison that it is easy to forget that our "space science" research efforts also constitute a "space program."

The National Research Council (NRC) in Ottawa has recently established the Canadian Centre for Space Science (CCSS) to coordinate these research efforts in industry, the universities, and at the NRC's Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics.

The Centre's work "will concentrate initially on investigating the processes responsible for transferring energy from the sun to the earth's immediate environment," reports an NRC spokesman. "The studies will be accomplished by Canadian designed and built instruments carried into orbit by NASA's Space Shuttle."

When the NASA Spacelab is launched in 1985, it will contain three major instruments from Canada: a Wide-Angle Michelson Doppler Imaging Inferometer, an instrument to measure variations in space plasma, and a device to examine some of the properties of high energy particle streams.

"Industrial 'spinoff' from the space science work is also important," says Dr. Ian McDiarmid, Director of CCSS.

"Stringent design requirements for Shuttle payloads will place new demands on Canadian industrial capabilities. Fortunately, earlier work by NRC, the Departments of Communications, Energy, Mines and Resources, and National Defence have provided a solid base of experience throughout Canadian industry. The new Centre will help build and expand on that base by furthering industrial development in space engineering. Funding for space science has been doubled under the new program and ultimately this will improve not only the scientific but also the industrial capacity in a high technology area."

Canada will really be in with the big boys when NRC- designed equipment is used on the Solar Polar mission, which will circle the sun in the spring of 1985. Dr. Mortimer Bercovitch, of the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, is supervising the development of particle telescopes, power supplies and ground-based computer checkout systems for this joint project of NASA and the European Space Authority.

Two spacecraft launched from NASA's Space Shuttle will head towards Jupiter and then, using the large Jovian gravitational field, fly back towards the sun as if propelled by a giant slingshot.

The CCSS is also keeping up the more established rocket and balloon research programs with their CENTAUR project. This December, with the cooperation of NASA, two Canadian designed and manufactured rockets will be fired to as high as 700 mk above the earth from a launch site in Cape Parry, NWT.

The vehicles, Black Brant and Terrier Malemute, will study the daytime aurora. This stream of particles from the sun is associated with the "magnetoscpheric cleft," a dent in the earth's magnetosphere. It is interesting to scientists because it is fundamentally different from the particles which cause the familiar "Northern Lights." These latter particles do not arrive at the earth as directly as those of the daytime aurora. McDiarmid describes the project as "an attempt to understand wave processes in the magnetosphere."

When Science Minister John Roberts announced a "Canadian Space Program" last April he was referring to a wider effort than just the above space science research. The satellite networks of the Remote Sensing Bureau of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resrouces and the Communications Research Centre of the Department of Communications form a large part of our space activity. Companies like Spar Aerospace, which is the prime contractor for these projects, make up our "space industry."

Editor's Note: *The Reagan Administration has cut all funding for the American half of the Solar Polar mission.*

ATTENTION
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Are you studying at McGill on a student visa and/or a special work permit?

or

Are you a Canadian citizen but you reside *permanently outside* of Canada?

YES! WELL THEN...

Have you completed the 4-part Insurance Enrolment Form (you should have the yellow copy) and received your 1981/82 Blue Cross Insurance Card?

or

Have you reviewed your insurance status with the Dean of Students Office?

NO? HERE'S WHAT YOU MUST DO...

Please come to Room 211 of the Powell Student Services Building, 3637 Peel Street OR telephone **392-4551** and speak to either Cathie Sheeran or Maureen Tobin, **BEFORE 5 p.m., FRIDAY OCTOBER 9th.**

Incomplete or inaccurate information on our records could result in lack of insurance coverage for you and your dependents.

WELCOME...



BRIEFING SESSION AND INTERVIEWS

IRON ORE COMPANY OF CANADA

One of the largest iron ore producing companies of Canada will be at your campus to introduce the Company to you and to discuss the many career possibilities offered:

An exceptional development program for graduate engineers is offered for those in:

Metallurgical Engineering

Mechanical Engineering

Mining Engineering

Electrical Engineering

The briefing session will be held **October 8, from 12:30 to 2:00 PM, in the McConnell Engineering Building, room 819.**

All interested graduates as well as faculty members are cordially invited.

Interviews will be held **October 29 and 30.** For application procedures and deadlines, please see your Student Placement Office or your bulletin boards.

Comment: Why should we bother with space?

by Bill Sheffield

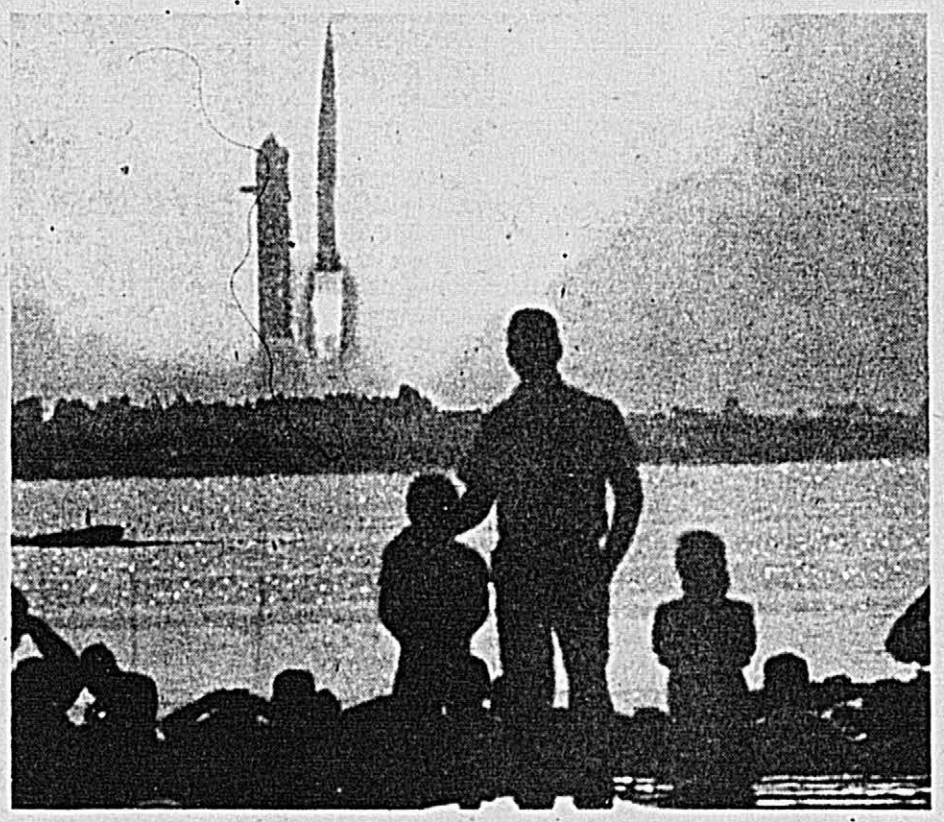
Although delayed by a spill of toxic rocket fuel, the space shuttle Columbia will blast off again this fall. For the first time, a spacecraft will return to space.

Daily Science returns to space in this issue as well, although this edition is not simply a repeat voyage of the March 11, 1981 effort. Indeed the fact that two issues in six months have been devoted to space activities begs the question - why bother with space?

Fifteen years ago, the question would have been answered with vague statements touching upon Man's destiny, national pride and prestige, and strategic necessities. Now, space should be "bothered with" because it pays. The admittedly enormous sums of money spent on the development of the space program cannot be re-used. Whether or not the decisions of the Sixties were justified, a framework has been laid that is only now beginning to be exploited.

It has been estimated that for every dollar spent by the United States on Project Apollo, twenty were infused into the U.S. economy. Moreover, the dividends continue to accrue; the solution of problems first encountered in the space program has lead to quantum leaps in miniaturization, mechanization, and computerization.

Futurist Alvin Toffler, in *The Third Wave*, envisages a post-industrial society in which machines perform repetitive tasks for men, including the actual manufacturing of other machines. The contributions of the space program to this "revolution" are obvious. The ability of a machine to sense and correct problems was first refined in space probes that could not afford to wait for radio signals from Earth to catch up with them, for they would already have flown thousands of kilometres past their targets.



More tangible paying applications abound, including the uses of telecommunications and resources satellites. Now that the technology is more or less in place, the launching of satellites is expected to net $20 billion in launch fees in the next decade. NASA leads the pack of would-be launchers with the space shuttle, while the European Space Agency has perfected the Ariane launcher, and the West German firm Otrag is working on a cheap launching system using clusters of rockets.

Moreover, the very nature of space will pay rich dividends. The lack of gravity makes possible the production of 400 metal alloys that we cannot produce on Earth. Similarly, the separation of expensive enzymes like urokinase could be affected in space at relatively low cost.

Alvin Toffler's list of companies involved in space applications research sounds like a stockbroker's guide to blue chip firms: Gumman, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, TRW, General Electric, Daimler-Benz and more.

Space science probes are needed in the ongoing exploitation of space. Knowledge is required of solar flares and the magnetosphere of Earth, to name two factors that effect current satellites. As space profits increase, space stations and colonies may become feasible. On a larger scale, exploring the planets inevitably tell us about our own.

As the "space economy" becomes more mixed, that is, with more participation by private enterprises, the question of funnelling funds into social programs, instead of "wasting" them in space, will fade. In the words of Dr. Donald Kingsbury, "Do you feed seeds to the children, or do you plant the seeds to assure their future?"

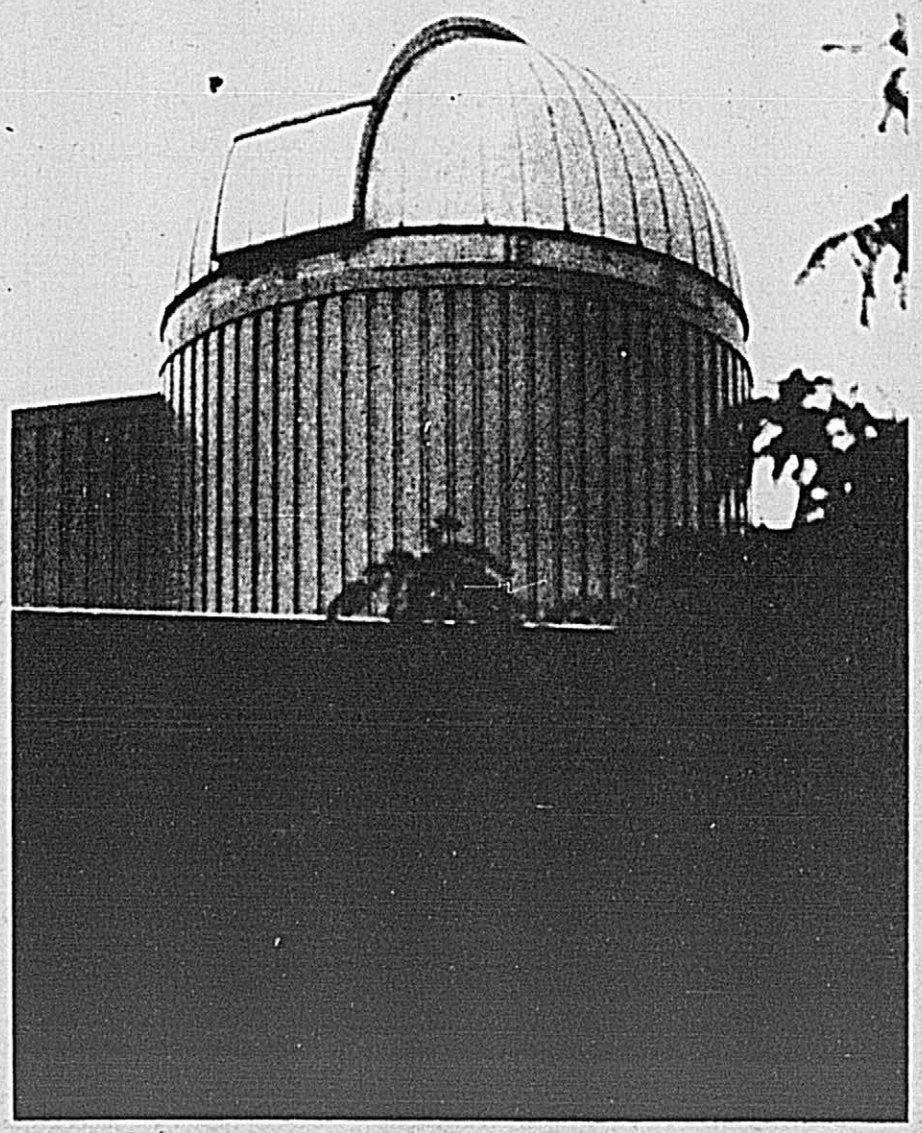
The search for extraterrestrial life

by Sally Dewar

Michigan, 1966: a "wave" of Unidentified Flying Object sightings takes place, with a great deal of media attention. The United States Air Force sends Jay Allen Hyneck to investigate and to find astronomical reasons for the phenomenon - but ten to fifteen per cent of the cases remain unexplained. Hyneck leaves his post in the USAF and writes about what he has found in *The UFO Phenomenon.*

It was this series of incidents that came to the attention of Dr. Don C. Donderi, professor of Psychology at McGill University, and ignited his interest.

A specialist in visual perception, Dr. Donderi believes that there are generally two types of people who "see" UFOs: those who want to see one, and elaborate on ambiguous stimulation so that they *do*, and those who resist the idea. Those of the latter group, given ambiguous stimulation, subconsciously flip through all possible conventional explanations, and then realize they are seeing something unfamilar. Reports from this type of person, often a professional of some sort with some kind of reputation to defend, are valued highly as UFO evidence, and make up a smaller percentage of reports than the first group.



Hyneck attempted to classify UFOs on the basis of the reported sightings. He came up with the stereotype of a disc-shaped craft, with a flattened bottom and a round top, about thirty feet in diameter and ten feet thick. By day, they seemed metallic, with a reflective surface; at night, luminous with many red lights. The craft often had portholes.

If the craft landed, they often had appendages which left deep impressions in the ground, indicating great weight. The objects could take off at great speeds, and were also observed "hovering" close to the ground, or descending in a "falling-leak leaf" pattern.

Despite what Hollywood tells us, if UFOs are spacecraft, the technology of their owners may not be that far ahead of our own. There are hypotheses about how the spacecraft "hovers", using electromagnetic fields that we can understand. At present, we cannot produce sufficiently high concentrations of energy in a relatively small space to duplicate UFO "feats".

Many reports have described UFO pilots as humanoids with two arms, two legs, and a head. This has lead some observers to think that the aliens are adapted to living in an environment similar to our own. This is not necessarily true, since we have entered outer space ourselves, and we are certainly not adapted to a vacuum.

Skeptics have used the humanoid descriptions as evidence that the "close encounters" are imaginary, with the human form presupposed in the reporter's subconscious.

There is a relatively small number of people in North America interested in UFOs. UFO Quebec and the Center for UFO studies in Illinois are non-profit organizations with research journals of their own, *UFO Quebec* and *The Journal of UFO Studies,* respectively.

The popularization of science in the past few years hasn't had much effect in the area of UFOs, because many scientists and "popularizers" are skeptical about and/or ignorant of the "evidence". An important point is that although media attention is sporadic, and usually associated with "waves" of sightings, the reports of UFO sightings flow constantly. Perhaps it is time for the scientific world to own up to the possibility that we are not alone in the Universe.

Zodiac signs in colour

by Ian Rennie

Have you ever seen your Zodiac sign in living colour?

You'll be able to, especially if you are in arts, with the aid of that lump on the Rutherford Physics building. Its an observatory, a stationary telescope. This one, with a fourteen inch mirror, is the biggest one on campus. The larger size allows it to collect more light, making fainter images visible, but not necessarily delivering a sharper picture than the three inch, six inch and ten inch portable telescopes used by astronomy students.

The major problems faced by the observatory are the glare from city lights and pollution. Both these factors can have the effect of blurring and distorting the images being observed. These side effects are experienced by all downtown observatories. To overcome these problems, the observatories would have to be located 50 miles from any major city.

This observatory is unique in that its use was intended only for arts and science students in the elective astronomy course. If your timetable won't take another course, you still might get a peek at the Milky Way. While chatting with Dr. Kitching, Chairman of the Observatory Committee, he said that interested groups could approach him for some star-gazing time.

If he does manage to squeeze you in during one of the few clear nights of Montreal's winter, be bundled up, or bring someone to cuddle; to avoid the phenomenon of heat distortion, the temperature inside the observatory is the same as that crispy cold air outside.

Russians in orbit

by Vladimir Yudinov

In 1917, Russia was an unindustrialized, feudal-like country in the throes of revolution, the United States was rolling cars off Henry Ford's assembly line and Britain was attempting to modernize the airplane for the war effort.

Forty years later, to the dismay of the Americans, the Soviet Union became the first country to launch a satellite outside of earth's atmosphere. Besides scoring a great propaganda victory, the Soviets symbollically surpassed the States in technological advance. For the next few years they lead the race to the moon.

Four years after Sputnik I was launched, the Soviets were ready to send a Russian "where no man has gone before." Yuri Gagarin was only twenty seven when he entered the cabin of Vostok I. The flight was the beginning of space travel, but it was also the culmination of a hard fought battle with the States; Gagarin's flight would precede American Alan Shepard's by just a few months.

Gagarin's liftoff created a roar which the cosmonaut later called the "music of the future." In takeoff, he had to suffer the pressure of increasing G-forces which pinned him to his seat motionless. When asked how he felt, Gagarin jocularly replied, "I feel good. How do you feel?" This piece of humor put the Russian ground crew into an optimistic mood. Their cosmonaut was reacting well to the confines of the sight of the earth below; scientists noted it was possible for him to see several different geographical features of earth.

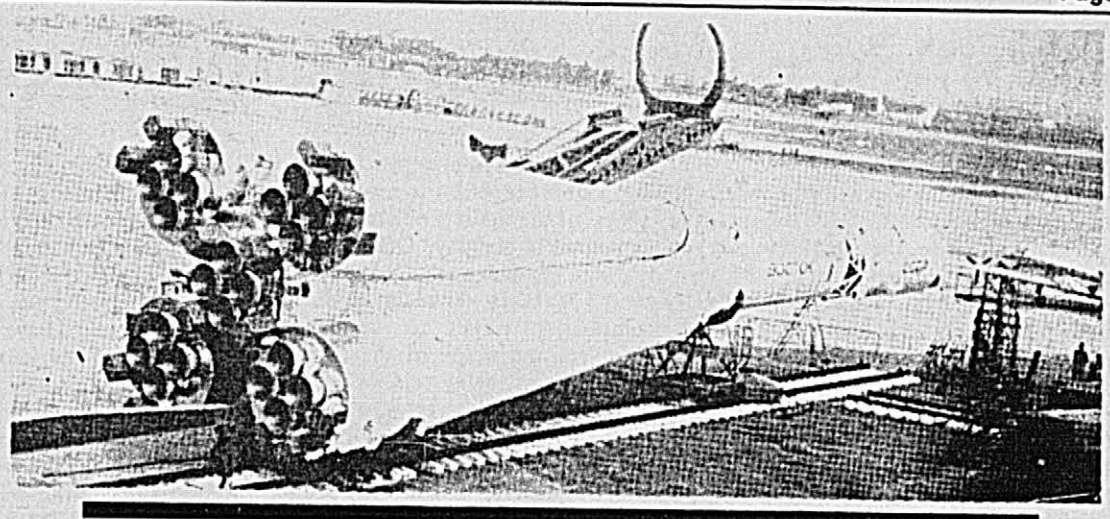
One Russian author states that in the 108 minutes Gagarin spent in space, "a unique revolution occurred in the minds of men." The single orbit of earth has since been accomplished many times over, but none have had such an emotional impact on the population, or the scientific community.

Gagarin spoke of his fligth: "Of all the nights I had seen in my lifetime, none was remotely comparable to night in space...the stars were so clearly visible-blindingly bright and full-bodied. The sky was blacker than ever appears from earth. In space; everything happened differently-the sun abruptly shot up over the horizon; the cosmic dawn is instantaneous and in space the hues of each begging day, thrill you with a kind of magic."

Gagarin's capsule successfully landed in a field where a disbelieving woman walked up to him as he exclaimed, "I'm one of your own people, comrades! "Have you really come from space?" she asked.

Although it was difficult to accept, the Russians had indeed put a man into space and safely returned him to the home planet. When the Americans captured the brilliant German scientists at Peenemunde in 1945, one of them, Werner von Braun, became the father of their space program. But as Arthur C. Clarke points out in *"Challenge of the Spaceships"* the Soviet space program was engineered exclusively by Russian minds. Their success was a genuine one.

The death of Gagarin in a 1968 test flight and that of another top Russian astronaut (in 1967) when returning from space, mortally wounded the Soviets' attempt to reach the moon first. The Americans meanwhile raced ahead with their successful Apollo program and landed Neil Armstrong on the moon before the decade ended.



This edition was produced by:

Bill Sheffield, editor

Carlos J. Constantino **Peter Findlay**

Kristel van Ineveld **Peter Morgan**

Brian Topp

CHECK INTO YOUR FUTURE AT AECL RESEARCH COMPANY

Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories

Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment

Careers in Research and Development

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Research Company operates Canada's national nuclear research laboratories located at Chalk River, Ontario and Pinawa, Manitoba. We are responsible for basic and applied research and development in the field of nuclear energy for the benefit of Canada.

Our research and development teams provide the science and technology to lead and assist the nuclear industry in the development and use of nuclear power. New applications are being developed for nuclear energy which will help to contribute to future energy self sufficiency in Canada.

We require graduates at all levels in the following disciplines:

ENGINEERING
Chemical
Mechanical
Nuclear
Electrical/Electronic
Metallurgical

CHEMISTRY
PHYSICS/APPLIED SCIENCES
EARTH SCIENCES
MATERIAL SCIENCES
MATHEMATICS
COMPUTER SCIENCE

If you are interested in checking into your future with us, we would like to meet you. For further information, and interview dates, contact your on-campus placement office.

PARTICIPEZ A L'ESSOR DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE RECHERCHE DE L'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE DU CANADA LIMITÉE

Laboratoires nucléaires de Chalk River

Établissement de recherches nucléaires de Whiteshell

Carrières en Recherche et Développement

La Société de Recherche de l'Énergie Atomique du Canada, Limitée, dont les deux principaux laboratoires nationaux sont situées à Chalk River, Ontario et à Pinawa, Manitoba, est responsable de la recherche de base et appliquée et du développement dans le domaine de l'énergie nucléaire, au profit du Canada.

Nos équipes de recherche et développement fournissent à l'industrie nucléaire, la science et la technologie nécessaires pour qu'elle puisse diriger et assister au développement et à l'utilisation de la puissance nucléaire. De nouvelles façons d'utiliser l'énergie nucléaire sont en voie de développement afin de contribuer à l'auto-approvisionement futur du Canada en énergie.

Nous recherchons des candidats diplômes et qualifiés dans les disciplines suivantes:

GÉNIE:
chimique
mécanique
nucléaire
électrique/électronique
métallurgique

CHIMIE
PHYSIQUE/LA PHYSIQUE APPLIQUER
GÉOLOGIE/GÉOTECHNIQUE
SCIENCES PHYSIQUES
MATHÉMATIQUES
INFORMATIQUE

Si vous êtes interessés de participer à notre essor, nous aimerions vous rencontrer. Pour de plus amples informations et pour connaître les dates d'entrevue, veuillez vous adresser au bureau de placement de votre campus universitaire.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
L'Énergie Atomique du Canada, Limitée

GRAND OPENING
THE MONTREAL CHESS CLUB
Saturday, Oct. 3, 4:00 P.M.
1500 Stanley Suite 317
for info: 845-8352

McGill
Teaching Assistants

GENERAL MEETING

time: Today, Sept. 30, 1981, 6:00 p.m.
place: Thomson House
agenda: annual report, nominations for executive.

Come to meeting if you have not registered. There will be a social gathering after the meeting, open bar, for more info- 849-6957.

There will be a
Students' Council meeting
today at 5:30 p.m.
in the Cafeteria of
the University Centre.

THE FAITH OF CATHOLICS
with
Ron Roberson (Paulist)



A course offered by the McGill Newman Centre for Non-Catholics who want to learn about Catholicism and for Catholics who want to renew their faith.
Beginning Thursday, September 24th, 7:30 - 9:30 PM
and continuing for ten Thursdays (with break for holidays).

The McGILL NEWMAN CENTRE
3484 PEEL ST.
392-6711

NASA's role as leader in space challenged

by Stewart Freed

Last April the world watched in awe the landing of the space shuttle, Columbia. It was without a doubt the most exciting event since Neil Armstrong's moon walk in 1969. The shuttle flight was also the first manned American space shot since the famed Apollo-Soyuz link-up five years ago. It might also signal the end of NASA's role in space exploration.

Once the prime example of America's technical superiority the National Aeronatic Space Administration has shrunk to a mere shadow of its former size. NASA's budget has been less than one half of what it was during the heydays of the Apollo program when American policy was to put a man on the moon by 1970.

Public opinion is almost casual in its reaction to space flight. The Soviets launch a new crew to its orbiting space station with the regularity of commuters taking the Red Eye to New York and there is now a traffic jam in space for all those geo-synchronous satellites which have been launched during the past three decades. Given that it would be next to impossible to top the moon walk as a spectacle, it's no wonder that NASA's prestige has waned (at least so far as the public is concerned).

Washington's reactions to the Reagan administration's proposed cuts of $70 million this year and $500 million in 1982 has been attributed to NASA's low visibility over the past few years, according to the former chief administrator of the agency.

"There is a frame of mind up there on (Capitol) Hill that we have done all of the cheaper projects," said Robert Frosch.

The current cuts could jeopardize the already delayed Galileo space probe to Jupiter scheduled to be launched in 1985 as well as a proposed probe to intercept Hailey's Comet when it passes near earth in 1986. Unless the shuttle program begins in earnest there will be a long hiatus between the time Voyager 2 sends back data from Uranus and the next deep space probe — a hiatus which some critics believe will be impossible for NASA to recover from.

One of the main problems facing NASA personnel is atrophy. Officials think that without regular work, NASA will wither away. It takes constant challenges and competitive wages to keep the team together, and many of the highly skilled personnel are being tempted by the high wages offered by the aerospace industry.

"I can walk out that door and earn 25 per cent more than I'm currently making and I'm just an assembler," commented one Jet Propulsion Laboratory worker.

The JPL, which is the recipient of most of NASA's research contracts, has dealt with the slow-down in the space program by diversifying its research efforts. Non-NASA contracts for the JPL have grown from 8 per cent in 1976 to account for over 25 per cent of its income or about $400 million a year. The JPL also performed a small military project just keep itself busy according to a JPL spokesman, but it would prefer to to other types of research because its scientists find the classified work of the defence department alien to the free academic environment at Caltech, the owner of the lab.

Most of the JPL's outside contracts are energy related, but the Governors of Caltech are wary of increasinng the proportion of non-space related contracts for fear that the lab will be transformed from a centre for scientific space research into just another think tank.

The American space industry has also been beset by labor difficulties aside from losing valued personnel to private industry. NASA was forced to lay off over a thousand employees a few years ago, and 180 technicians at the Deep Space Communications Complex in California struck for higher wages in 1980.

Despite the current setbacks in many programs the prognosis for the space shuttle is hopeful. NASA claims that it has commitments to fill the cargo bay on the first fifty shuttle flights. One third of the commitments were made by the defence department, but the greatest demand for cargo on the space shuttle has been claimed by commercial communications users who will launch their geo-synchronous orbiting satellites from the shuttle. Given that the full cargo bay rents for $36 million a flight, NASA has an opportunity to earn some big money!

Demand for room on the shuttle has been so strong that NASA is considering lobbying congress from $1 billion so that it can contract out for two more shuttlecraft.

NASA is pinning its future on the commercialization of space. The agency hopes that companies will use the shuttle to launch orbiting factories to produce items in a gravitation-free environment. NASA estimates that the first commercial application — joint endeavor between the agency and McDonnell Douglas - could be launched by the third flight.

The endeavor, which will be done in cooperation with Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, will be an experiment in separating biological materials through a process called "continuous-flow electrophorsesis" inorder to produce ultra-*pure serums and vaccines. This process was* first done in space during the Apollo-Soyuz mission, when a rare and costly enzyme called urokinase was separated from *kidney cell cultures at six times the* eficiency of a similar process on earth.

Though there is a great potential for manufacturing in space, industry from the present time will be content to just supply components for government-sponsored flights. One of the reasons is that the system is not yet fully operational, and as a Boeing Company study succinctly puts it, "It will be expensive to develop all the interlocking technologies and organizations that will be needed for full space commercialization."

The study also states that "the major obstacles to maturation of space industries are financial, organizational, and political rather than technological."

One of the problems of NASA's role as a commercial transporter is that it would dominate its technological development. NASA has been transformed from a pioneering agency into a service station for launching spacecraft for other agencies and for foreign countries. Even in this role (commercial transportation) NASA will soon face stiff competition from private space launches by such companies as the German-based Otrag Corporation's space facility in Libya.

While NASA has generally encouraged other organizations in entering the space race, Washington officials are concerned about the Agencies declining role in the development of space. The General Accounting Office, which is the investigative branch of congress, predicted that the United States will lose its lead in space technology if it doesn't invest in technology to develop orbiting factories.

The GAO reported in 1980 that "failure of such creative and extraordinary measures on the part of the US government could lead to the loss of US preeminence in space."

NASA officials are quite optimistic about the future of space flights. Joseph Loftus, Jr., the director of Technical Planning for NASA said taht the shuttle could do more for the economic development of space than the transcontinental railroad did for the American west.

Want to improve your reading speed and comprehension?

READING EFFICIENCY CLASSES

sponsored the Dean of Students and offered by the Reading Centre

Monday & Wednesday classes
Oct. 5 - Nov. 11
9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

Monday & Wednesday classes
Oct. 5 - Nov. 11
1:00 - 2:30 p.m.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED

Education Building, Room 203, 3700 McTavish Street



COMPLETE LICENSE

Restaurant PLACE CUBIQUE

Opens at 7:00 am For Breakfast

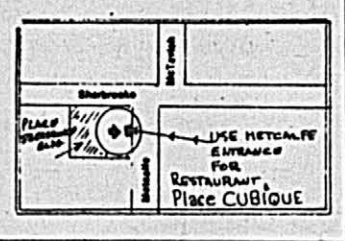
IN THE SHOPPING AREA OF PLACE SHERBROOKE
(COR. METCALFE & SHERBROOKE USE METCALFE ENT.)

GREEK SPECIALTIES * SOUVLAKI * CLUB SANDWICHES
PIZZA * ITALIAN DISHES * B.B.Q. CHICKEN & STEAKS *
CHICKEN BROCHETTES

COZY ATMOSPHERE
FRIENDLY & PROMPT SERVICE

PLACE CUBIQUE

Across from the
BRONFMAN BLDG.



A REVEALING COMEDY ABOUT REACHING THE TOP BY WAY OF THE BOTTOM



So Fine

RYAN O'NEAL
JACK WARDEN MARIANGELA MELATO RICHARD KIEL
"SO FINE"
A LOBELL/BERGMAN PRODUCTION
MUSIC BY ENNIO MORRICONE PRODUCED BY MIKE LOBELL
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY ANDREW BERGMAN

R RESTRICTED

From Warner Bros. A Warner Communications Company

COMING SOON

Today

McGill International Socialists
The McGill International Socialists are holding a study sevies on Marx's ideas. The first one is on *"Why we need Marxist Theory"* all interested are welcome. 4:00 p.m. in the lounge down stairs in the Student Union Building.

McGill Badminton
Club members play today at 5:30 p.m. & thurs at 8:45 p.m. Other students at any levels welcome to be a member of McGill's most popular sports club. Now membership ($7) available in the Gym during club hours. Come on down to the Gym and join in the funs! Further info call William at 844-7541.

Academic workshop
Designed for mature Students will be held Thursday, October 1, from 5 to 7:30 p.m. in the Education Building, room 248 3700 McTavish. Topics: Budgeting Time, Studying Effectively, and Taking Tests Successfully. Register by calling 392-4551.

Portuguese-Speaking Association
There will be an election meeting today at 4.30 p.m. in room B15, Union Building. It is essential that you be there.

Stop the Arms Race!
All campus groups and individuals concerned with the arms race, and interested in working on McGill Disarmament Week are cordially invited to a planning meeting in Union 425, today at 1:00. For any info, call Rick Goldman at 738-0223.

McGill Camera Club
Photography classes covering subjects in Camera Techniques, Film Developing, and Print Developing are now being offered. Registration open to all students starts today, and members may enroll in beginner courses free of charge. To sign up or to obtain more information, come to our office in Union B-06. It is not essential that you own a camera to participate in introductory sessions.

McGill Choral Society
Sorry about last week! Rehearsal today, Sept. 30 at 7:30 p.m. Room C310— Strathcona Music Building. Everyone welcomed — bring a friend.

El Salvador?
Come and find out at Concordia this week. Wed. at 2:00 — *Revolution or Death* (en français); at 4:00. *Refugees from Genocide*, slide-tape show presented by Sandra Pentland of the YMCA (show was made by Sandra after her recent visit to refugee camps in Honduras) Hall building, 1455 de Maisonneuve W., rooms posted on 2nd floor.

The count wants you!
Help someone stay alive by simply coming to the Union Ballroom today and tomorrow between 10:00 and 7:30! Many nice volunteers will be there to greet you; good entertainment will be provided; lots of prizes to be won; and more than anything else, *you* will save a life. So come to the McGill Blood Drive 1981; and don't forget to eat before.

Political Science Students' Association:
All first year students majoring in the Department of Political Science should note that an executive position is available for a UI representative in the PSSA. Nomination forms are located in the PSSA box in the Political Science Office, Leacock 434, and must be submitted no later than Thursday, October 1, 1981 at 5 p.m.

Chabod House
Join us today for High Holiday Services at Chabed House — Jewish Student Center. Rosh Hashana services are being held at 10:00 a.m., followed by a delicious (complimentary!) home-cooked meal. At 4:00, we're off to Beaver Lake (a beautiful walk!) for Tashlich services, a unique experience. All welcome — Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, and Non-Affiliates!

Kappa Alpha Theta
Would like to invite all young women to a soup and sandwich lunch. Come and see what women's fraternities are all about. We're at 3425 Stanley, apt. 102. it's from 12 tq 2 p.m.

German Students
& Friends: Come in and practice your German over coffee and cake on Wed. From 12-2 p.m. in the Student Lounge. Then there's STAMM-TISCH *every* Thrus. (from 8 p.m. on) in Café Prag on Bishop St. Be an active member!

McGill Ski Team
The 1st general meeting will be held thursday, sept. 24th, at 5:15 pm, in currie gym., room 408. All interested are urged to attend.

McGill Ski Team
Dry land training tonight, 5:15, in Molson stadium. Be sure to bring your $10.00 membership fee and register with Liz.

Armenian Students' Association
Having a get together in room 403 of Union Building between 12 and 3 p.m., all members and potential members welcome.

History Students Asso. Films
Will show WIDERSTAND, a chronicle of German resistance to Hitler. Union room B09. 1:00 to 2:20.

Kappa Kappa Gamma
Is going Italian! All McGill women are invited to a home-cooked Italian dinner tonight between 6:00 and 8:00. Please drop by and get the scoop on what a sorority can do for you. 3455 Stanley apt. 209 Tel.: 286-0598.

McGill Environmental Society
Meeting postponed untill Thurs. 6:30 Rm 404. Discussion topic: Nuclear energy.

TAS
All teaching and research assistants: first 1981/1982 MTAA general meeting/social get-together Wednesday, September 30 at 6:00 p.m., Thomson House 2nd floor.

McGill Music For Fun
Rockgroup meeting TODAY in B01 of student union building 4:00-6:00 p.m. 'Other' group can pick up copy of musician's list anytime during rock meeting.

Studying effectively and efficiently
Designed for Mature Students, this Academic Skill Development workshop will provide suggestions and materials to aid students in planning for short and long term study as well as identifying effective and ineffective methods for studying. Wednesday, September 30, from 4-5:00 p.m. in room 341 of the Education Building, 3700 McTavish. (Next Wednesday's workshop: TAKING TESTS SUCCESSFULLY.)

McGill Film Society
Presents Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor in "The Maltese Falcon" tonight at 8 p.m. in Leacock 132. Admission is $1.25 at the door.

Liberal McGill
General meeting at 5 p.m. in Union room 425. Nominations for officers will be held. All must attend.

McGill Outing Club
Open meeting today at 7:30 p.m. Union Rm. 425. Information and sign up for thanksgiving weekend trips— Hiking, bicycling, canoeing and more. Everyone welcome.

Kappa Kappa Gamma is going Italian! All McGill women are welcome to our Italian dinner. Come meet the women in our fraternity and find out what we're all about. 3455 Stanley apt. 209, from 5:00-7:00 p.m.

McGill Film Society: General Meeting at 5:00 in Rm. 432. All members must attend.

In-Store Specials

20% off Canvas Boards
25% off Portfolios
1/3 off Koh-I-Noor Pen sets
Arches Watercolor Paper:
Buy 5, get 1 Free
10% off for Students with I.D.

Art Boutique d'Art

1455 Mansfield 842-3411

FAIRVIEW CENTRE D'ACHAT SHOPPING CENTRE ★ POINTE CLAIRE ★ 697-7130



MAKE IT A CARLSBERG.

OUR PRODUCT IS STEEL.
OUR STRENGTH IS PEOPLE.

Dofasco is Canada's second largest steel producer accounting for over 20% of the nation's output.

We're a growth-minded company that has invested almost a billion dollars in plant expansion during the past decade alone. Plans are well underway to increase annual capacity from 4 million tons to 6 million tons by the 90's.

Our 11,500 people make Dofasco one of Canada's larger companies.

We believe you will find a friendly atmosphere and a sense of involvement more typical of a smaller organization.

That sense of involvement is our greatest strength. In our experience it's good business to encourage people with ability and ideas to make the most of their potential.

Many of our people are involved in professional development programs. In addition to paying full tuition, we also have a policy providing for educational leave of absence.

Promotion from within is standard procedure. Our Management group came up through the ranks.

As we see it, everyone who works with Dofasco has a share in our success.

We recognize that fact with our profit sharing plan. 11% of pretax steelmaking profits are divided equally among all Dofasco people who have been with us for three years or more.

We are confident our salary and benefits are fully competitive. But



you will probably agree that money alone can't make a job seem worth doing.

The feeling of personal growth and fulfillment is at least as important.

We think you'll find it with Dofasco.

And you'll also find a surprising range of career opportunities in finance, marketing, engineering, production management, metallurgy, research and development, data processing and other fields.

The training program for graduates will give you a good overview of the steelmaking industry and of company operations. You will be given work-related assignments in various key departments. This may suggest new areas of interest and opportunity. Flexibility is the key to career development with Dofasco.

You'll find more information in our booklet, "Careers for Graduates with Dofasco."

Discuss your career with Dofasco on October 27, 28, 29 and 30.

A Dofasco representative will be on campus to provide more information. Arrange your interview through the McGill Placement Office at 283-4411.

DOFASCO

Our product is steel. Our strength is people.

Letters

Holidays bad

To The Daily:

I would like to offer a few comments in regard to postponement of classes on religious holidays not so-designated by the McGill University calendar. I would like to make it perfectly clear that this is neither an effort to antagonize nor alienate my fellow-colleagues. I am merely presenting a valid point which my faculty seems to have overlooked.

With the approach of the High Holy Days, all of my compassionate professors saw it fit to postpone classes to accomodate that minority whose holiday was not recognized by the whole ofthe McGill body. A commendable gesture considering the fact that the law faculty calendar explicitly stated "Jewish Holy Days: Classes not cancelled."

Being semi-articulate, I realize that "postpone" and "cancel" conjure up two distinct meanings. The first means "to put off to another time;" the second, "to forfeit." McGill policy, I am told, only akcnowledges postponement of classes on holidays not enjoyed by a majority of the student population. With this, a professor is given the opportunity to indefinitely put off the lecture material until such time as he chooses to cover the missed class. I am sure it is no coincidence that the profs all decided to reschedule for November, a time we all know is no breeze for a harried scholar.

Also being semi-observant, I recognize that there is not a significant number in these classes who will be absent those days to warrant postponement of all lectures. If the prof chooses to accomodate a small group that can easily get the missing notes elsewhere, he should not do so at the expense of the majority that is forced to make up the extra class some late Friday in November.

People who are narrow-minded in their interpretation of this letter will likely accuse me of being anti-semitic. I am merely pointing out that if McGill policy whith respect to postponement on additional religiosu holidays is properly adhered to, all lectures should be postponed for Chinese New Year, Greek Orthodox Easter, and the like. I am sure ther is a "significant minority" in other faculties that would like to celebrate those religious festivities.

D.M. Arriytab
Faculty of Law, U3

Pot okay

To the Daily:

A great deal has been said against the Plumber's Pot, and the engineers have responded, but I felt that it was about time an arts student said something. Of course, I could bring out the old argument of free speech and the fact that even engineers should have that right, but I won't. I won't even mention that the groups which attacked the Pot find their own legitimacy in free speech and that by attacking there are therefore hypocrites. No, that argument is fairly clear and is always being used. What is more significant and is being glossed over in the controvery is that the Womens Union and Gay McGill are insulting our intelligence.

The powers that be feel that we are children and that we can't determine what is garbage and what isn't. They have therefore taken it upon themselves to save us the trouble of thinking and screen what is not fit for mental consumption. Even if the Pot's comments weren't jokes (poor ones at that) the opposition doesn't even attempt to offer any logical rebuttal; rather, it chooses to take the tyrant's alternative: remove all opposition.

This is not grade school; we are not children; and I, for one, refuse to be treated as such. I may not agree with what the engineers say and, then again, I may not agree with all the opinions of Gay McGill and the Women's Union, but I'll be damned if I'll agree with people telling me what I can and can't read. Show these "big brother" groups that you are not children; make your views known.

Rocco Rossi
Arts

Note: *This is the LAST letter that will appear this year that was submitted hand-written, and retyped by a Daily staffer. We welcome and encourage letters, but please type them; we'll supply the typewriter if need be.*

CUP evil

To the Daily:

As I write this letter I have before me two issues of the *Daily* (September 21 and September 28). The September 21 issue has 12 articles (sports and news), an editorial, a Hyde park, and four letters to the Editor. The September 28 issue has 10 articles (sports and news), two editorials, one letter to the Editor, and one pagelong "feature."

The September 21 issue has one wire service story (CUP) as opposed to 11 articles by *Daily* staff. The September 28 article has four wire service stories (CUP) as opposed to six articles written by *Daily* staff. Both papers are the same length (eight pages).

What is going on here? Is the *Daily* slipping into the same type of journalism that it accuses the *Gazette* of practising? Wire service stories, instead of local perspective?

If I may be permitted to borrow the language of a recent *Daily* article:

"One unidentified *Daily* staffer was heard to complain that staff articles were being cut in favor of CUP pieces."

Please respond. I want to know what is happening to my money.

Charles U. Farley
PoliSci U1

Advisor poor

To the Daily:

In a recent letter to the Editor, Karen Gross, a first year psychology student expressed her dismay when dealing with Lila Willis, senior advisor for the faculty at Arts & Science. To Karen Gross I say, "Bravo".

Last year I had a similar experience with Ms. Willis when I wished to drop a course after the designated period. In short, after a brief discussion with her my request was flatly denied. But what bothered me at the time was not so much her decision, but the arrogance and lack of respect whith which she had treated me. Being a U1 student, I was, to say the least, overwhelmed by her superciliousness and quite disillusioned with McGill.

As I look back, I am ashamed of my apathetic response to what seems to be a serious problem. Now that the ice has been broken, I urge all students who feel that they are being mistreated or abused by McGill faculty to voice their complaints.

Joshua Tavlin
English Lit U2

Cutbacks...

Continued from Page 1

The Order, as a matter of practice, asks for a transcript from the applicant's school. The ETS so far refused to send transcipts and its graduates have been rejected on this basis. The five have begun legal procedures against the Order.

The Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec has approximately 24,000 members. There were 1,605 engineering graduates in the province in 1980-81; 433 from McGill. Of the McGill grads, 40 applied and were accepted into the OIQ.

FIGHT THE CUTS!

COME TO THE ANEQ/RAEU CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION CUTS FRIDAYS 2nd OCTOBER to SUNDAY 4th OCTOBER

For further details come to the Students Society Office (392—8971)

SUIVEZ LA FOULE

DONNEZ DU SANG RÉGULIÈREMENT

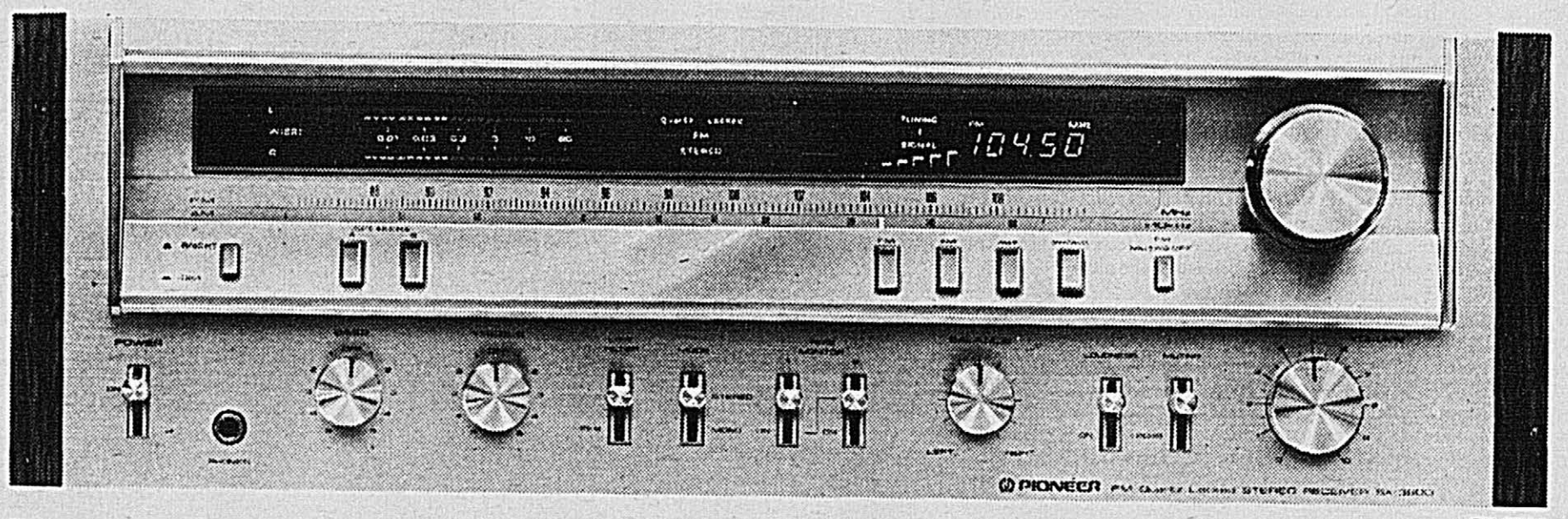
JOIN THE CROWD

BE A REGULAR BLOOD DONOR

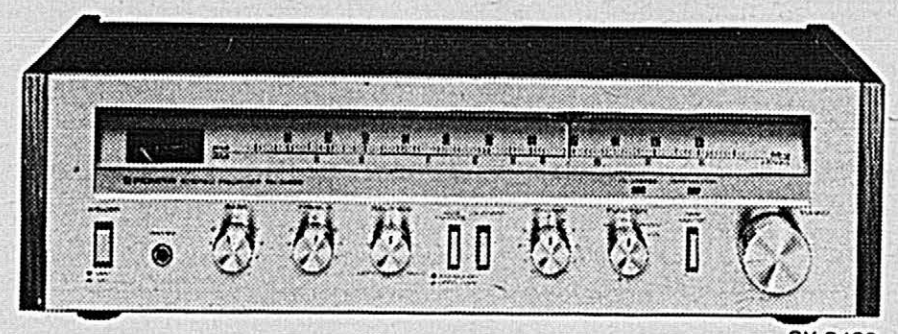
Restaurant
PLACE DU SOUVLAKI
We wish you success in your studies
and look forward to serving you again this year.
Déjeuner Sandwichs Assortis Steaks Hamburger
Fromageburger Patates Spaghetti
SOUVLAKI SALADE GRECQUE
Pâtisseries Grecques Assorties
Special I
1 Souvlaki Plate
with Soup or large Coke
$3.75
Special II
Two Souvlaki in Pita
with Soup & French Fries
$3.25
Special III
Fish and Chips
$3.25
Including Soup
3500 Ave. du Parc
(coin Milton)
843-3562
PICK-UP ORDERS

UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL
CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY
"STINGERS"
VS
McGILL UNIVERSITY
"REDMEN"
SHAUGHNESSY CUP GAME
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2
7:30 p.m.
at
PERCIVAL MOLSON MEMORIAL STADIUM
Tickets on sale the stadium, all Ticketron outlets, Sadies, and the McGill Bookstore.
Help us support Centraide!
DON'T FORGET FOLLOWING THE GAME
RED AND WHITE VICTORY PARTY
organized by
MOLSON HALL
at
MOLSON HALL
(Bring your season pass or ticket stub and get a surprise at the door.)
and
THE BLOOD DRIVE DANCE
in the
SIR ARTHUR CURRIE GYM
9:30 p.m.

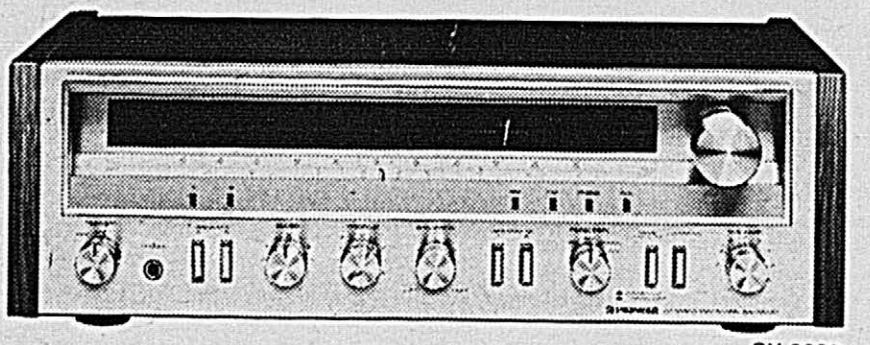
SHHHH
You really should listen to PIONEER.



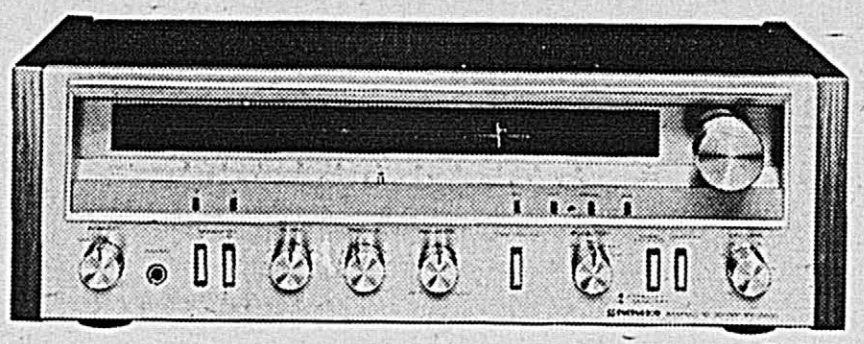
SX-3800



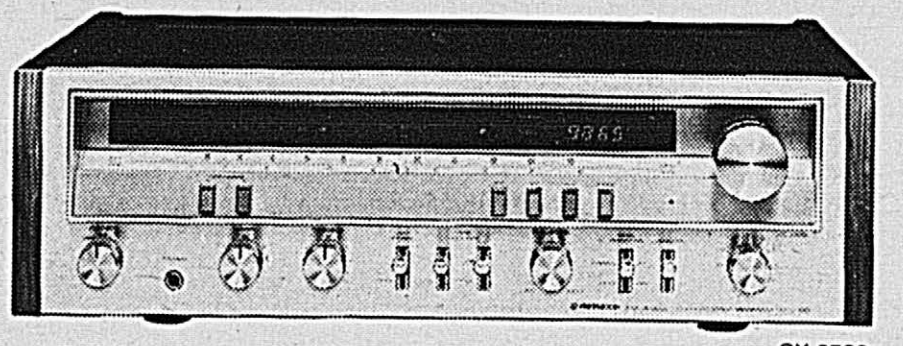
SX-3400



SX-3600



SX-3500



SX-3700

And your opportunity for listening to your very own PIONEER has rarely been better.

PIONEER®

Right now, chances are very good that your nearest PIONEER Dealer has an excellent choice of PIONEER receivers on display in his store. Walk in and test listen the model of your choice.
The very affordable SX-3400 offers 15 watts per channel, driven into 8 ohms, over the 20–20000 Hz audio frequency range, with no more than 0.08% total harmonic distortion.
The SX-3500 features 20 watts per channel with no more than 0.05% total harmonic distortion.
If your space allows for more useable power, then consider the SX-3600, with 30 watts per channel and no more than 0.05% total harmonic distortion.
The SX-3700 produces 45 watts of power per channel with no more than 0.02% total harmonic distortion.
And the SX-3800 offers 60 watts per channel with a truly remarkable 0.005% total harmonic distortion as a maximum figure.
The amazing list of PIONEER features and exclusives are really too numerous to mention in this limited space.
Do yourself a favour and check them out at your nearest PIONEER Dealer. And please, do it very soon.
PIONEER means quality in: Receivers, Turntables, Cassette Decks, Speakers, Headphones and much more.
PIONEER also leads the way with a complete range of Car Stereo which includes: Decks, Speakers and Accessories.

Sole Canadian Distributor
SHP
S.H. PARKER CO.

67 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Ontario M3B 2T8 • 575 Lepine Avenue, Dorval, Quebec H9P 2R2 • 101/104-3860 Jacombs Road, Richmond, British Columbia V6V 1Y6

Founded in 1911

The McGill Daily

"Once ze missiles go up,
I don't care where zey come down, zat's not my department...Says Verner von Braun."
Song by Tom Lehner

Supreme Court didn't settle anything

Here are three reasons why we should hope that Monday's Supreme Court decision has the effect of putting an end to the current federal constitutional initiative.

First, the debate over the federal proposals has diverted energy and attention away from the more central issue of economic decline, as manifested in high unemployment, inflation and interest rates, in social services cutbacks, and in many other ways.

Second, the federal proposal in its present form challenges the principle that the country is too diverse to be properly reflected solely in its central government. Political sovereignty is divided between the central and provincial governments because of that principle, with the borders of that sovereignty defined constitutionally. Since sovereignty is divided and neither level of government can claim preeminence, it is clearly inadmissible that one level of government could change the terms of the "contract" without the agreement of the other.

Finally, the decision reaffirmed the independence of the Supreme Court itself; the court has often been maligned for its "pro-federal bias," which might, it is hinted darkly, have something to do with the fact that the justices are appointed by the Prime Minister. By giving Pierre Trudeau the most grudging, strictly legalitic green light, and emphasizing that the Canadian convention is that constitutional change is made with the consent of the provinces, the Court has shown itself to be its own master.

Three reasons whywe should hope it's all over — but as it happens none are particularly convincing.

There is no doubt that the economy is a mess calling for attention from government, but we have seen the storm of opposition, domestic and foreign, which is the price which must be paid for even moderate, gradualist efforts like Ottawa's National Energy Program, which aims at solving, in however half-baked fashion, the country's reliance on foreign decision-makers for its energy sources. One wonders how the job creation programs, reform of purposeless tax expenditures (rebates, credits, deferrals, etc.), and economic rationization which seem called for would be received.

The Premiers who control much of the revenue available to government in Canada are more eager to cut social services as a means of magically improving the economy than in carrying out anything resembling the capsule program set out above. That is not to argue that it is futile to attempt to improve the economy, but it is to argue that reform is a difficult business in this country.

Therefore, better to get the beginnings of constitutional change out of the way by introducing an amending formula, than to stay permanently jammed in the starting gate. Our governments are more likely to get to work on the economy once the constitution is moving toward settlement than if it is extended for still more decades of conferences.

The argument that the principles of federalism prevent the central government from legitimately changing the rules of the game without provincial agreement is a case put forward clearly enough by the Supreme Court itself. The question that the Court declines to address is: what happens if that means that nothing changes, ever? Should the country remain permanently embedded in the political formulations of 1867 because Canadian-style federalism is understood to impose an unworkable amendment formula?

Finally, history may treat the Supreme Court less kindly than television pundits did on the night its decision was anounced. By providing ammunition in essential equal measure to both sides, the Court came to no decision at all. There is more cop-out than gestion of independence in the ruling.

We are where we were before the matter was referred to the court; and since its decision does not serve to settle the matter, we are back to the same considerations we had to deal with before the reference.

Would the country by better off with its constitution out of the hands of Westminster, equipped with an amending formula and a charter of rights? Would the gains be worth the battle?

It is easy to agree with the court that it would have been nicer if Ottawa could have secured agreement from the country's Tories and René Lévesque before proceeding. But then, the world doesn't conform to conventions.

Brian Topp
Bill Sheffield
Peter Morgan
Kristel van Ineveld
Carlos J. Constantino



"ANY MORE MOANING ABOUT RADIATION LEVELS, THOMSON, AND YOU'LL BE OUT ON WHAT USED TO BE YOUR EAR!!"

Points of Law

Your rights when bolting a lease

As you know, a lease is a contract, which means that both parties must fulfil their obligations until its end. But what happens if you want to move? if one of your relatives dies or if you're tired of having problems with your landlord? In these situations is it possible for you to cancel the lease?

As a general rule, the law does not allow you to cancel your lease for the simple reason that you want to leave. On the other hand, every general rule has its exceptions. For example, you may cancel if you move to a low-cost housing project, a reception centre, or an old-age home. The cancellation takes effect as soon as the landlord is able to rent out the apartment or, if he cannot, three months after a notice has been sent to the landlord.

The law foresees another case where you can cancel the lease: when the landlord doesn't fulfil his duties and the apartment becomes unfit for habitation. You can either ask the Régie du logement to obtain the cancellation or simply abandon the apartment; but in the latter case, be certain that the apartment is really in bad condition otherwise the landlord can sue you for the months of rent you would have had to pay.

Finally, if you're the heir of a deceased tenant, you have six months in which to give the landlord notice of cancellation of lease; the cancellation will take effect three months after the notice is sent.

In all these cases where you wish to cancel your lease, remember that even if you leave the apartment, you must pay the rent until the cancellation takes effect.

On his part, can the landlord ask for the cancellation of the lease? Again, the general rule is that he cannot. However, if the building is expropriated, he cann do it by giving a six month notice. He can also obtain the cancellation if you don't fulfil your duties and if it causes him serious harm as, for instance, if you frequently deposit the rent with the Régie du logement without a valid reason, if you are more than three weeks late in paying your rent or if you are often late in your payments.

Finally, your lease can be cancelled automatically if you leave taking all your possessions with you. But in this case, the landlord can sue you for damages.

If you want to leave although you have no right to do so, you can always try to reach an agreement with your landlord; another solution might be to sublet your apartment. On the other hand, if a dispute arises because either you or your landlord has failed to fulfill his obligations, or that one of you wants to cancel the lease, it will be the Régie which will handle the case.

To obtain more information on cancellation of leases, you can consult a tenants' association, the Régie du logement, or a lawyer.

Contents copyright © 1981 by the Daily Publications Society. All rights reserved. The opinions expressed in this newspaper are those of its staff, and do not necessarily reflect the views of McGill University or of the McGill Students' Society. Second class mail registration pending.

Editor-in-Chief	Brahm Pascal
Senior News Editor	Brian Topp
News Editors	Peter D. Findlay
	Wendy Jones
	Steven Yudin
Production Managers	Chris Cavanagh
	Carlos Constantino
Sports Editors	Elise Goldberg
	Bobby Katz
French Edition Editor	Lucie Masse
Weekly Editor	Elizabeth Jarvis
Photo Editor	David Samuel
Science Editor	Bill Sheffield

Editorial offices: 3480 McTavish, Room B03, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1X9. **Telephone:** 392-8955. **Advertising office:** Room B17, 392-8902. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press, La Presse Etudiante du Québec and CUP Media Services.

Contributors: Kristel van Ineveld, Peter Morgan

Feature

Life no rosegarden for Canada's battered women

by Marianne Van Loon
of The Peak
for Canadian University Press

Jeanie, a gentle, petite woman in her mid-thirties was a batter wife for 13 of the 15 years of her marriage. The 1980 National Film Board film *Loved, Honoured and Bruised* tells her story.

The first two years of Jeanie's marriage were peaceful. She had no forewarning of what was to come. Shortly after the birth of the first child her husband threw a teapot at her. And so the abuse began. Over the years he became more and more abusive, beating her physically and assaulting her verbally.

Jeanie's husband says, "I don't see myself as a very violent person you know. I mean, I'm a very timid person inside... when I get mad it doesn't last long. I get mad and it's done with... what I'm mad at is not Jeanie at all. She just happens to be there."

For Jeanie it wasn't so simple. She was isolated on a prairie farm with only her children and husband for company. Under his abuse she found herself "acting like a doormat, having no self-esteem. He was always telling me to leave, knowing with five children and no transportation that I couldn't. I never told a sould. I was so ashamed."

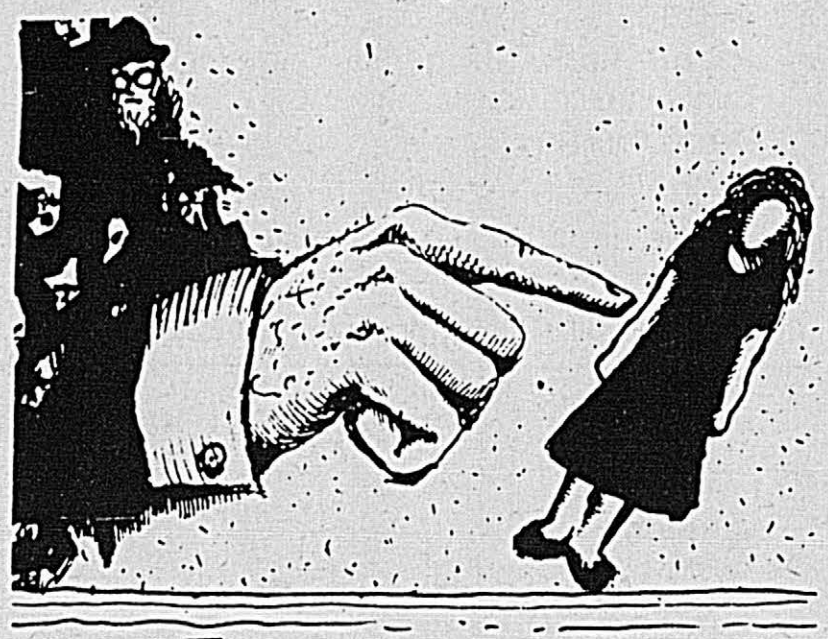
Finally one day her husband became especially violent. Fearing for her own and her children's lives, she set out on the eight miles from the farm to the nearest bus stop. A neighbor woman, who knew all along what was happening, picked her and the children up and took them to the police station. Jeanie and her children eventually ended up at a shelter. There she discovered other women like herself and she no longer felt unique. But the fear still remains. "I can never convince myself that he is never going to do it again." After 15 years of marriage she obtained a divorce from her husband.

Martha Royea, a small, self-assured woman, sits at the front of the room in a student's desk at B.C.'s Simon Fraser University to speak. "I was in a battering relationship myself for 15 years," she begins. And now, through the Battered Women's Support Services, she is helping others who are in that situation.

The definition of battering assumes a power differential, an aggressor and a victim. Women's and men's roles have a lot to do with the fact that women are generally the victims.

Battering usually occurs in the family home, in relationships where one person has more power, and abuses it. It is most common from the hours of 5 p.m. to 6 a.m., on weekends, and during holidays. During these times there is no place for the battered women to turn to, since the offices of agencies who deal with this problem are closed.

Although the victims are generally women (wives, fiancees, girlfriends), children, particularly female children, are frequently abused when the woman is not "available." Furthermore, female children try to take responsibility for their mothers, and this is a lot of pressure for a young girl to cope with.



Men who batter are also victimized by their behavior. Their guilt becomes ever harder to deal with, and they handle by being more abusive.

There are several myths about wife battering. According to Royea, the first is that violent abuse is a lower-class phenomenon. She says studies in Canada have shown that it is actually slighting more common in the upper-middle class than in lower classes. As well, the belief that it is mostly European and non-white men who abuse their women has been proven false. Wife battering occurs in all cultures, and in all social calsses, maintains Royea.

Another theory is that men are provoked into battering. This is not true. Men who batter are irresponsible. According to Royea, "they don't find or don't want to find any other way to deal with their feelings." The potential for all men to batter women exists — not in their personalities — but in the system that allows them to get away with it.

Why to battered women stay?

As in the case of Jeanie, fear and isolation are factors. Women often stay out of love and commitment. They keep thinking "if only I could find the secret."

Religion is a factor which Royea feels has been underemphasized. Marriage is a "promise to God," and even women who are not extremely religious may feel bound by it. Some women don't want to give up, saying, "I've never failed at anything in my life. I couldn't face it." There is a feeling, especially in social agencies, and in the court system, that a bad father is better than none, to which Royea says, "Baloney!" Often there are no alternatives for a woman with children who wants to leave here husband. She is socially and economically dependent on him. Another factor Royea mentions is the lack of outside help. It is not usually as easy to leave as it was for Jeanie in the film. Hostile dealings with police and court workers are frequent. As well, family and friends are often disbelieving. Royea described her own situation where her husband led her family to believe she had a drinking problem. "No one believed me, but everyone believed my husband. He was an excellent liar." Her own mother advised her, "Well, dear, try to be patient." Royea's family doctor prescribed Valium. "He refused to get involved, and I couldn't even get any information out of him," she says indignantly.

The legal response is inadequate. "Police try to talk you out of laying charges," Royea says. "You are required to be very strong. The police test you, but in this situation you can't be strong when they lay this kind of flak."

Royea described what happens to make a woman finally leave. "Eventually you reach a peak of despair, suddenly there is a slight shift, and you realize, Jesus Christ, it isn't my fault — he's nuts."

After the woman leaves, she faces problems besides worries of financial support. An American study shows that 61 per cent of these women are harassed and assaulted by the husbands even after the divorce.

Royea emphasized that abuse other than physical assault is equally battering. "There may be no basis for the name calling, but it gets into your head anyhow." The man may also read mail, monitor the phone, snoop and check up, so the woman has no privacy anywhere. Unrelenting criticism, accusations of behavior that he is guilty of, persistant lying and provocation, incest and threats are other tactics commonly used. When all else falls to elicit a response a wife batterer may turn to tears, begging forgiveness and pity. "Marriage becomes a concentration camp. At some point there is nothing left to credit yourself with except the capacity to endure. The only thing you can identify with is being a victim. How can we expect women to take power over their own lives? They need to be rescued."

Royea offers advice on how to decrease the incidence of wife battering. "Educate yourself. It is a social pattern. Examine roles, and be aware of how you bring up your kids. Interfere or report violent incidents. And don't take a chance and disbelieve any woman who tells you a story. It could be true."

Hyde Park

You've heard about the Cutbacks in education, but have you *felt* them??

Have you "felt" that you were being kicked out of MacLennan Library earlier than usual? (Due to the cuts, the library closes an hour earlier than last year). Do you "feel" that your classes are more crowded? (Due to the cuts, McGill has lost *42* academic staff, including *15* professors, and *27* associate professors). If you have a lab course, is there a lab assistant? (Lab assistants are among *28* technical staff that have been cut from the University payroll due to the cutbacks in education). Indeed the cuts have come to McGill.

An internal Quebec government document has targeted McGill, Concordia, UQAM and Sherbrooke as being likely to suffer the *most* from its cutbacks. McGill has already been advised of further cuts in funding for the next and following years. And the federal government has threatened to cut $1.5 billion in transfer payments to the provincial education budgets.

The cuts have already pushed Concordia past the crisis point and the message is as clear as it can be: unless the cutbacks stop now, within a very short time, we will see at McGill a 5 day-a-week library schedule, the cancellation of whole programs, and an increase in tuition fees of 300-400 per cent. Unreservedly, this is the most important issue in education in the past 30 years. The clamp is coming down; it will come down on *us* harder next year, and further down the line, it will come down on our younger brothers and sisters in a way they may never fully appreciate.

We can change the forecast if we care, and don't underestimate the impact that our student body can have. Cutbacks are the issue *this* year,but unless we want them to become an unpleasant way of life, and unless we want to let the quality of our education deteriorate drastically, we will have to fight.

That is the point of this tirade: that we have to fight and that fighting means doing something more than reading about it.

This weekend, at Concordia, there will be an anti-cutbacks conference organized jointly by the provincial university and college student organizations (RAEU and ANEQ respectively). Tonight, Students' Council will be asked to mandate seven McGill delegates to that conference. The Council meeting is your chance to learn more about cutbacks and you will be given the opportunity to sign up as a Faculty rep or as an observer for the weekend. It is accessible and the issue is vital...

Beyond the conference, at McGill, a Stop-The-Cuts committee is organizing and will be holding an open meeting on Wednesday, October 7th. We will be informing about what is happening and planning the campaign against the present and future cuts. It is an important meeting and your input is needed.

We have to fight and fighting means doing something more than reading about it.

Paul Smith

LA BRASSERIE LABATT IS PROUD TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH BLOOD DRIVE 1981

compliments of



LABATT

McGill Blood Drive 1981

QUEBECAIR

Monday thru Friday
SEPT. 28 - OCT. 2
Union Ballroom / 3rd Floor
University Centre

ckgm music 98 radio
ALL WEEK!!!

THIS YEAR'S GOAL: 3000 UNITS

GRAND PRIZE WEEKEND IN TORONTO WITH GOURMET BREAKFAST
courtesy of:
QUEBECAIR
THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL

TODAY:

10:00 to 12:00	**CHOM-FM's ROCKY ROCKOON with CHOM D.J.**
12:00 to 1:00	**The McGill Debating Union** is doing one of its funniest and most historical debates!
1:30 to 2:30	**GEORGE SAMPSON** (guitarist)
3:00 to 4:00	**HENRI RICHARD** (former captain of the Montreal Canadiens hockey team)
5:00 to 6:00	**DOUG SHARP** (guitarist)
6:00 to 7:00	**MICHAEL WRINN** (guitarist)

Fabulous prizes, excellent entertainment...
Save a life!
For more information Call the hotline **392-8925**

Bud Rock Night
FRIDAY OCT. 2
CURRIE GYM
9:00 p.m.
featuring
THE MINGLEWOOD BAND
D.J.
NATHAN FRANK
FOR KLODA PRODUCTIONS
Admission:
Blood Drive Donors: $1.00
Others: $2.50
Sponsored by:
LABATT'S and McGILL BLOOD DRIVE 1981
Buy tickets in ADVANCE:
NON-DONORS at SADIE'S
DONORS at the UNION BALLROOM

1ST TIME DONOR PRIZE
Weekend for 2 with champagne breakfast at the
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

PINT FOR PINT
Donate blood & get a **free beer** from **LABATT**
Good for Gertrude's Pub

FOR FIRST 100 DONORS
Complimentary tickets to McGill vs. Concordia
FOOTBALL GAME OCT. 2, 7:30 p.m.

OTHER GRAND PRIZES:
Brunch for 4 at **CHATEAU CHAMPLAIN** value of **$40.00**
ALSO... a gift certificate from the **QUEEN E.** for **$50.00**
NOTE: Don't forget to **eat** before giving blood!
For more information call the hot line **392-8925.**

SPONSORS OF BLOOD DRIVE 1981

Academic Bookstore
Air Canada
Alitalia
April Wine — Steve Lang and friends
Avon
Baron Sports Centre Ltd.
Brasserie Labatt
Boutique Meriqua
Boutique Mon Pays Artisans
Brassy
Brookbond Foods Inc.
Brother International
Canox
Coca Cola
CHOM-FM
CJAD
CKGM-98
Centaur Theatre
Centre du Maquillage
Century Carpet Distributors
Chandelier Fashions
Copieville
Dapper Dan
Donald K. Donald Enterprises
Eaton
Etco
Fisher Trading Co.
Gertrude's Pub & Pizzeria
Gillette Canada Inc.
E.S. Gould, Marketing Co. Ltd.
Gray Rocks Inn Ltd.
Hall's Florist Ltd.
Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.
Hiawatha Gift Shop Inc.
Hotel Chateau Champlain
Imperial Bank of Commerce
Kloda Productions
Laura Secord
Laurentian Lanes
Les Tricots Knits Kraft Ltee
Mappins
Marcel Le Mat Florists
McDonald's Restaurants
McGill Athletics Dept.
McGill Dean of Students Office
McGill Debating Union
McGill Graduates' Society
McGill Indian Student Association
McGill Physical Plant
McGill University Bookstore
Montreal Alouettes Football Club
Mont Sutton Inc.
Mont Tremblant Lodge
Murray's Restaurants
Odeon Theatres
Ogilvy's Ltd.
Party Time Rentals
Peel Pen Shop
Perma-Knit
Petit Musée
Phantasmagoria
Piazza Tomasso
Quebecair
RCA Records
Recreatheque
Rib'n'Reef
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Royal York Hotel
Rowntree MacIntosh Canada Inc.
Queen Elizabeth Hotel
Sadies I & II
Saidye Bronfman Centre
Sam the Record Man
Seagrams Distillers Ltd.
Seville Festival
Station Touristique Mont-Tremblant
The Bar-B-Barn
Undergraduate Math Society
United Theatres
University T-Shirt Printing